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GENERAL CHERVOV DISMISSES WESTERN MBFR PROPOSALS

AUI51930 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 80 p 6

[Interview given by USSR Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov to APN's military commentator Vasilii Morozov: 'West's Hypocrisy: Vienna: Why Have the Disarmament Talks Drifted Into a Blind Alley?'; date and place of the interview are not specified; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In an interview with APN military commentator Vasilii Morozov the Soviet military expert Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov analyzes the results and the prospects of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe.

[Question] IT IS GENERALLY KNOWN THAT IN THEIR CONSISTENT STRUGGLE FOR MILITARY DETENTE IN EUROPE THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY ATTRIBUTE GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE TALKS ON THE MUTUAL REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE. WHAT HAS THE HISTORY OF THE VIENNA TALKS ON THIS PROBLEM SHOWN AND WHAT POSITIONS HAVE THE NEGOTIATING SIDES ADOPTED?

[Answer] The history of the Vienna talks dates back to 31 January 1973 when the preliminary consultations of 19 states opened in the Austrian capital. These consultations lasted almost 5 months--until 28 June 1973. During these consultations the participants succeeded in agreeing not only on a number of questions concerning the procedure of the talks but also on stipulations of principle and the negotiating sides committed themselves to the fact that in the legally significant [meritorni] talks they would be guided by those principles.

[Question] WHAT WAS THE ESSENCE OF THESE AGREEMENTS?

[Answer] It was agreed, above all, that the concrete subject of the talks would be the mutual reduction of the numbers of troops and armament in central Europe and measures connected with that. The sides also agreed on which states would participate in the future agreements on the reduction of the number of troops and armament and would limit their numbers. It was agreed that 11 states would take part in the negotiations and in the decisionmaking on the problem under discussion--the USSR, Poland, the GDR, Czechoslovakia as well as the United States, Great Britain, Canada, the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The territorial area of reduction, which comprises the territories of the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia, was also precisely determined. It was agreed that both the number of troops of these seven countries and the foreign armed forces deployed on their territories would be reduced.

All 11 states granted the status of direct participants in the talks were given the right to take part in the adoption of decisions on the merit [merit] of the problems under discussion. The remaining eight countries that attended the preliminary consultations (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Greece, Denmark, Italy, Norway and Turkey) were granted a special status, which does not entitle them to take part in the decision-making but permits them to contribute to the problem under discussion, specifically to put forward suggestions at the meeting and to distribute documents. One of the positive results of the preliminary consultations consisted of the fact that the sides arrived at the unanimous position that the specific measures on the mutual reduction of troops and armament in central Europe must be in accordance with the following principles: THEY MUST NOT BE TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE SECURITY OF EITHER SIDE; THEY MUST BE MUTUAL; AND NO ONE MUST GAIN UNILATERAL MILITARY ADVANTAGES.

The Vienna talks, which were supposed to markedly contribute to strengthening peace and security especially on the European Continent, were opened in October 1973. [paragraph continues]

On 8 November the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, the GDR and the CSSR submitted a draft proposal stipulating--in harmony with the provisions agreed on in the preliminary consultations--a reduction within strictly determined deadlines for both the foreign and the national armed forces and armament. According to the proposal of the socialist states the obligation to reduce was to apply to ground forces, to the air force as well as to equipment, including nuclear weapons. The reduction was to be carried out in three stages so that in the course of 3 years (1975-1977) the numerical strength of armed forces and armament in central Europe would be reduced by about 17 percent.

THE DRAFT PROPOSAL WAS BASED ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE FACT THAT IN THE AREA CONCERNED HISTORY ESTABLISHED A CERTAIN BALANCE BETWEEN THE NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT ARMED FORCES. THEREFORE, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES PROPOSED AN EQUAL REDUCTION, PROCEEDING FROM THE PRINCIPLES THAT NO ONE SHOULD BE GRANTED UNILATERAL MILITARY ADVANTAGES AND THAT THE MILITARY BALANCE OF POWERS EXISTING IN CENTRAL EUROPE SHOULD NOT BE UPSET.

It is not difficult to grasp that such a fair approach to the solution of the problem under discussion would affect the situation of all participants in the proposed agreement to the same extent. Had the draft proposal submitted by the socialist countries been adopted, the approximate balance of military forces in central Europe would have been maintained on a lower level of the numerical strength of troops and armament and the possibility of the emergence of an armed conflict would have been reduced, this would have contributed to a further relaxation of tension in Europe. Had the West assumed a constructive attitude to the submitted proposal, the participating states might have made--at that time already--the first very important step in the direction of the reduction of the military potential in the center of the European Continent, of lessening the threat of war and of consolidating trust. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers, thousands of tanks, hundreds of aircraft and a sizable quantity of other military technology would have been withdrawn--on both sides--from central Europe.

THE EUROPEAN NATIONS WOULD HAVE BEEN FREED OF A PART OF THE ENORMOUS BURDEN WEIGHING SO HEAVILY ON THEM, THE MILITARY TENSION ON THIS CONTINENT WOULD HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY LESSENED AND A BROAD PATH FOR ADDITIONAL, MORE SUBSTANTIAL STEPS TO REDUCING MILITARY TENSION WOULD HAVE BEEN OPENED.

[Question] WHAT PROPOSALS DID THE WESTERN POWERS SUBMIT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE VIENNA TALKS?

[Answer] The counterproposals of our Western partners in the negotiations had a substantially different character. THE SO-CALLED PROPOSAL SCHEME THEY SUBMITTED ON 22 NOVEMBER 1973 WAS CONFINED MERELY TO A REDUCTION OF THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF GROUND FORCES, AND--ON TOP OF THAT--TO AN UNBALANCED REDUCTION TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE SOCIALIST STATES: According to the proposal the U.S. troops would have been reduced two and a half times less than the USSR troops. We have to add to this that according to this scheme one Soviet tank army consisting of 68,000 men and 1,700 tanks would have been withdrawn from the area as early as in the first stage while--as regards the Americans--the West proposed merely a reduction by a certain number of soldiers who would have been selected from individual American units (all in all 29,000 men without weapons). It is clear even to someone who is not a soldier that such a "selective reduction" of the American troops would cause an imbalance between the sides because it could be carried out within the framework of a normal reorganization of armed forces, which naturally does not have anything in common with the objectives of the Vienna talks.

According to the Western "proposal scheme" the air force and weapons--especially nuclear weapons, even though it is clear that precisely those weapons mean the greatest threat to the densely populated areas of Europe--would not be affected. According to the proposal of the Western partners the reduction would apply to ground forces alone and would be carried out in two stages. [paragraph continues]

First, an agreement was to be reached on the reduction of the USSR and U.S. ground troops that are deployed in Europe, and only then would the reduction of the ground forces of the other participants in the talks start. It is not difficult to draw the conclusion from this that already THE INITIAL PROPOSALS OF THE WEST AT THE VIENNA TALKS OPENLY AIMED AT GAINING UNILATERAL MILITARY ADVANTAGES AND WERE NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE TALKS AS AGREED ON IN THE PRELIMINARY CONSULTATIONS BECAUSE THESE CONSISTED OF AND STILL CONSIST OF A MUTUAL REDUCTION OF THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT. The orientation of these proposals and the position of the Western powers is obvious: to upset the historically established overall balance of forces in central Europe and change it in one's own favor. It is natural that the socialist countries cannot agree to such an approach, which is miles away from a realistic attitude.

ARMY PAPER HITS U.S. PLANS FOR BINARY CHEMICAL WEAPONS

ID151431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Sinister Plans"]

[Text] Brussels, 11 April--To the accompaniment of the noisy campaign about the "Soviet threat" the NATO ringleaders are preparing actively to use chemical weapons. Speaking at a meeting of the Belgian-American association, U.S. Gen B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, stated for instance that the United States should step up its potential in this respect. He also announced that the United States would soon begin the production of artillery "binary shells" filled with two "relatively safe" chemicals which, in combination after firing, form lethal gases which kill everything living.

A number of high-ranking figures in the U.S. administration have made similar statements recently. Thus, speaking at congressional hearings, P. Fliakas, U.S. deputy assistant defense secretary, reported the start of the construction of a plant for the production of "binary" chemical weapons. According to the Washington STAR U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown himself is seeking congressional support for the Pentagon's "program for chemical warfare, envisaging the construction of new capacities for the production of toxic warfare agents."

Large sums are being allocated for the expansion of the U.S. chemical warfare potential. The draft budget for fiscal 1981 earmarks \$4.2 million for storing and supplementing toxic stocks and about \$20 million for the production of just one neuroparalytic weapon.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
COMMUNIST RELATIONS

BB 1

COMMUNIST PARTIES ACCEPT INVITATIONS TO PARIS CONFERENCE

CPSU Accepts Invitation

LD111725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has received a letter from the PZPR Central Committee and the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF] containing an invitation to the meeting of European communist and workers' parties for peace and disarmament. The meeting will take place in Paris on 28 and 29 April 1980.

The CPSU Central Committee has examined the invitation which was received and accepted.

In the reply letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the central committees of the PZPR and the PCF, agreement is expressed with the view of the Polish and French fraternal parties that the Paris meeting is an important political act in the present situation and will be a confirmation of the communist parties' active role in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Danish Communists To Attend

LD092038 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] Copenhagen, April 9, TASS--Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, has said that the CPD would take part in the meeting of the communist and workers' parties of Europe for peace and disarmament, to be held in Paris. "This meeting," he stressed, "will be an important event giving the European communist parties an opportunity to gather and jointly discuss pressing issues."

Norwegian Communists To Attend

LD052030 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Oslo, April 15, TASS--The Communist Party of Norway will take part in the meeting of communist and workers' parties of Europe and peace and disarmament to be convened on April 28-29 in Paris, said Martin Gunnar Knutsen, the chairman of the Communist Party of Norway. Talking to a TASS correspondent he stressed the meeting's great importance for strengthening left forces unity in the struggle against the imperialist circles' adventurist policies. The United States, he said, is trying to impose on the world a new twist in the arms spiral and dictate its will to other, primarily smaller, states. In this context it is very important to work out a joint strategy and tactics of struggle against the moves of American imperialism striving hard to break the existing balance of forces and change it in its own favour on the European Continent. A new testimony to that, the Norwegian Communist Party chairman said, is the NATO decision to deploy new types of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Martin Gunnar Knutsen emphasized that the Communist Party of Norway supported close contacts with fraternal parties on both bilateral and regional basis.

CEMA ACTIVITIES SESSION IN MONGOLIA CONCLUDES

LD122142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The 22d [as heard] regular session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Planning Activities ended its work in Ulaanbaatar today. It was attended by representatives of CEMA member countries and a representative of Yugoslavia.

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BB 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
COMMUNIST RELATIONS

The adopted communique notes that the committee endorsed the report on progress in the coordination of national economic plans of CEMA member countries for 1981-1985, and the draft general agreement on cooperation to significantly improve the processing of oil.

The CEMA committee discussed a number of problems connected with the realization of concrete measures which are part of long term target cooperation programs in engineering, agriculture and the food industry. The session also discussed other questions related to cooperation of CEMA member countries in the sphere of planning.

CEMA SECRETARY PADDEYEV PROPOSES CEMA-EEC TALKS

LD112233 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the socialist countries, Nikolay Paddeyev, has sent a telegram to the vice president of the Commission of the European Community, Wilhelm Haferkamp, with a proposal for holding further talks between the council and the EEC to work out an agreement. The Executive Committee of the council reaffirmed its readiness to continue talks with the EEC at a [word indistinct] session. The talks are aimed at concluding an agreement on equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation. Nikolay Paddeyev said in his telegram that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance expected the European Community to show goodwill in settling outstanding issues. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance proposed in 1976 that the two organizations should hold talks.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK OFFICIALS MEET IN BERLIN

LD100757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Working Meeting"]

[Text] Berlin, 4 April--A meeting of chiefs and deputy chiefs of Central Committee party organizational work sections from a number of communist and workers parties in socialist countries was held in Berlin 2-3 April.

During the working meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on the preparations for the forthcoming conference of Central Committee secretaries from fraternal parties in the socialist countries on questions relating to party organizational work.

The meeting participants were received by H. Dohlius, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In the course of a cordial conversation he informed his guests about topical questions relating to the implementation of the 11th SED Central Committee Plenum decisions and about working people's numerous initiatives and party organizations' accumulated experience of leadership work in further strengthening the GDR national economy.

PRAVDA REVIEWS DETENTE PROSPECTS, U.S. POLICIES

ID141415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 80 p 4

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "International Review"]

[Text] April is marching across the land, breaking the ice on rivers, spreading in shining streams, uncovering the reviving ground beneath the snow. Spring is the time of release from winter's fetters and of the renewal of life, the time of an influx of strength and new hopes. Whatever the customary round of nature may foreordain, each year spring is different, unique, unlike the last spring. Spring 1980 also has special, bright features. Our people and the whole world will soon celebrate the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state, leader of the international proletariat and the major thinker, theorist and practitioner of the revolutionary renewal of the world. Two weeks after that we will celebrate Victory Day, the 35th anniversary of the victorious conclusion of the Great Patriotic War.

Defending Peace

Yes, 35 years ago the world was experiencing the dramatic and joyful hours of the last battles in the great fight against fascism. Having cleared the invaders from its native land, the Soviet Army was advancing inexorably, liberating Europe's peoples from fascist oppression. On 13 April 1945 PRAVDA reported fierce fighting for Vienna, the liberation of Czechoslovak cities and villages by advancing units, celebrations in Hungary marking the total liberation of Hungarian territory.... The final battles in the great fight. The joy of victory, the brief of the last, bitter losses, the exciting sense that peace was near.

It is 35 years since those unforgettable days. A generation that has not experienced war has grown up and reached maturity. The vicious circle from which mankind had never before managed to escape--bloody carnage; an interval of peace during which young soldiers grow up; then a military holocaust once again--has been broken. We have grown accustomed to peace and occasionally treat it as something that goes without saying. But the fact that our continent which was for centuries the arena of periodic military conflicts has now lived in peace for 35 years is not the whim of chance or someone's gift. It is the result of the new correlation of forces in the international arena, of the masses' mounting anti-imperialist activeness, the result above all of the might of the socialist countries, which are welded together by ties of proletarian internationalism and unswervingly pursue the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy. "One of the main factors in international life," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the meeting of the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, "is the peace policy pursued by the socialist community countries and their joint struggle for detente and to lessen the threat of a world nuclear-missile war. Nowadays this struggle is the chief guarantee of mankind's peaceful future."

In the complex international situation where "cold winds" have again begun to blow over the globe the Soviet Union is showing restraint and firmness. It is not yielding to provocations and is flexibly and consistently pursuing its invariably peace-loving policy. A few days ago the residents of Oshatz (GDR, Leipzig Bezirk) gave a warm sendoff to homeward-bound Soviet soldiers as their close friends and defenders. The troop contingent was being withdrawn in implementation of the peace initiative announced 6 months ago in Berlin by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. "Moscow's words are not at variance with its deeds" is the conclusion now being reached by objective observers in the West. "The withdrawal of the Soviet troop formations from the GDR," West Germany's WESTFÄLISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes, "clearly demonstrates that Moscow intends to carry out its decision despite the increased complexity of the international situation. [paragraph continues]"

"To all appearances the Soviet Union has no interest in seeing the tension that exists in other regions of the world spread to central Europe." "The meaning of the Soviet moves," France's L'HUMANITE declares, "consists in the real implementation of the detente policy and shows that the Soviet Union will never act in a direction leading toward a deterioration in the international situation."

The socialist community makes its weighty contribution to consolidating peace by various methods--unilateral and collective initiatives aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation, constructive proposals in international organizations and the development of mutually advantageous relations with other countries.

The official friendly visit to India by a Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government delegation headed by Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the Vietnamese Government, has ended. It is reported from Delhi that Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi's talks with the leader of the delegation from heroic Vietnam took place in a very warm and cordial atmosphere. They showed that India and Vietnam subscribe to similar standpoints on the problems of international peace, on the Afghan issue and on the Near East situation. The visit demonstrated the strengthening ties between two countries that belong to different social systems. On the basis of a common struggle for independence and regional security and against the aggressive schemes of the imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists.

Preparations are expanding for the European communist and workers parties' meeting for peace and disarmament planned for 28-29 April in Paris. The past week has brought numerous confirmations that the joint initiative of the French Communist Party [PCF] and PZPR is approved by an absolute majority of European communist and workers parties and is arousing broad democratic forces' interest. The CPSU Central Committee has accepted an invitation to take part in the meeting. The CPSU Central Committee's letter replying to the PZPR and PCF central committees expresses agreement with the fraternal Polish and French parties' opinion that the Paris meeting is an important political act in the present situation and will be a confirmation of communist parties' active role in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Dangerous Escalation

The skies of spring 1980 are not cloudless. There is a disturbing smell of burning from across the ocean, where the tone is now being set by forces in the military-industrial complex which are pursuing an unattainable but extremely dangerous goal--to secure U.S. military and political hegemony in the world and to try once again to speak the language of diktat to the peoples. Reacting with irritation to the consolidation of the socialist countries' economic and political positions and the successes of the people's liberation struggle, the most aggressive and shortsighted American imperialist circles have steered a course toward accelerating the arms race, undermining detente and exacerbating the international situation.

This week Washington has taken further steps toward increasing political, economic and military pressure on Iran. U.S. President J. Carter announced the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the expulsion of Iranian Embassy and consular personnel from the United States. This act of political blackmail is being accompanied by acts of economic tyranny: a ban on the export of virtually all goods--foodstuffs and medicines included--to Iran and an instruction to the U.S. Treasury Department to carry out an "audit" of the Iranian assets that had previously been unlawfully frozen in the United States. The latter means that an attempt is being made to place on a legal basis the plundering of Iranian currency holdings by American companies and individuals who decide to "sue" revolutionary Iran.

The U.S. President accompanied his announcement with threatening statements aimed at Tehran. He said that failure to comply with the American demands "will cost Iran and its interests increasingly dear." An official White House spokesman explained that the United States does not rule out "any means of resolving the crisis," the use of force included. Having announced the new punitive measures, Washington immediately started working on its allies in an attempt to make them too break off diplomatic relations with Iran and embargo trade with it. This is being done with the unceremoniousness characteristic of the present administration. The same White House spokesman declared that it would be better for other countries to cooperate with the United States now, so as "not to bring about a situation where we would be forced to take additional measures, with the additional risk involved." This signifies blackmail--now directed against countries allied with the United States. However, neither the West European countries nor Japan are in any hurry to harness themselves to the American chariot. Many prominent figures in those states are expressing serious concern at the consequences of Washington's stridently adventurist course.

In his endeavor to secure public support U.S. President J. Carter addressed the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He vaunted the "strength" shown by his administration vis-a-vis Iran. Then, executing a somersault, he tried to prove that the threat to peace, freedom and social transformations in Iran and other countries in that region is posed not by the interventionist U.S. naval, air and landing forces that are actually concentrated in the region and are constantly arriving there but by mythical "Soviet expansionism." The section of the President's speech devoted to the Afghan events is an example of deliberate obfuscation and crude juggling with the facts. According to Carter, the introduction into Afghanistan of the limited Soviet troop contingent, which as is well known was implemented at the request of that country's government in order to defend Afghanistan's peaceful life against external encroachments, "roused" in southwest Asia "unstable and uncontrollable forces." Posing as a naive, uninformed person, J. Carter asked: "What are the motives" that made the Soviet Union go to Afghan's assistance, and "is Afghanistan a goal or merely a prelude"? The President was not ashamed to stoop to the level of the yellow press and repeat the fabrications regarding "terror" by Soviet troops in Afghanistan and their "use" of chemical weapons. All this looked all the more blasphemous in that incontrovertible facts presented by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan authorities reveal that the United States itself is supplying chemical weapons to the counterrevolutionaries sent into Afghan territory.

Meanwhile, the massing of U.S. Armed Forces in the area from the Indian Ocean to the Persian Gulf continues. There is a major U.S. naval squadron in the Arabian Sea comprising 13 warships, including two aircraft carriers. A U.S. Navy task force is hastening to its aid, headed by the aircraft carrier Constellation which has already arrived in the western Pacific. New American military subunits are on their way to bases in Egypt and Israel. The United States has already been given permission to use naval and air bases in Oman, Somalia and Australia.

In pursuing the selfish interests of the oil monopolies and proceeding on the basis of the egotistical expectations of certain American figures, the United States is toying with the fate of peace. Washington keeps repeating that the Persian Gulf, which lies thousands and thousands of miles from American shores, is "an area of U.S. vital interests." It is as if they were talking about the U.S. State of Georgia or, say, Minnesota. Once, at the beginning of the 19th century, the North American states proclaimed the "Monroe Doctrine" according to which they deemed it their right and duty to "defend against foreign interference" the whole of the Western Hemisphere. The new "doctrine," whose authorship has apparently not yet been patented on the banks of the Potomac, extends the "sphere of the vital interests" of the United States to embrace effectively the whole world and allocates America the role of international gendarme. A task which clearly cannot be fulfilled and which fails to take account of the real state of affairs in the world.

An Irreversible Process

Like medieval scholastics who would not accept the fact of the earth's rotation, some Washington "theorists" do not like the fact that the earth does not stand still and that it is developing according to its own laws without coordinating them with Mobil Oil, the State Department or the Pentagon. The representatives of the "hard line" which has prevailed in Washington would like to "freeze" the movement of the peoples, halt their progress, stop them liberating their resources from alien hands and hinder the strengthening of their national independence. But it is becoming increasingly difficult to shore up the foundations of reactionary, repressive regimes and stifle the revolutionary energy of the masses. This fully applies to Latin America, a large and complex area, rich in resources, which only recently the United States arrogantly regarded as its own backyard.

This week, as in the past, the mass media have been focusing attention on, among other world "hotspots," the small Central American country of El Salvador. The national liberation democratic movement is growing in this state which borders on Guatemala and Honduras. Seeking to prevent progressive changes, the local oligarchy, with the blessing and support of Washington, ousted the dictator, General Romero. A reactionary military and civilian junta was put in power. But the junta's maneuvers and the attempts to create a semblance of reforms while maintaining the masses' poverty and lack of rights did not extinguish the fire of discontent. So terror was brought into play. Bands of fascist elements are murdering patriotically minded people. A mass demonstration in San Salvador was fired on. In rural areas military units led by American advisers are dealing savagely with the peasants. It is reported that under Washington's direction plans are being drawn up for intervention in El Salvador by the armies of neighboring states.

The struggle is increasing. The creation of a new organization in El Salvador--the Democratic Front--comprising representatives of broad circles of the population shows that neither the junta's paltry sops nor the savage terror can halt the mass anti-imperialist movement in this country.

As imperialism's opportunities for ordering other peoples about dwindle, the more rabid become the attacks by its most aggressive and shortsighted representatives. But the process of detente and revolutionary renewal of the world is irreversible. It embodies the objective realities of our times: The steadily growing might of the forces of peace, socialism and progress and the vital need for a peaceful solution of international conflicts and the prevention of a thermonuclear war. This process is as unstoppable as the spring, despite cold snaps or unseasonable snowfalls.

ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON MASS MEDIA

LD152224 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Paris, April 15, TASS--General debate started today at the intergovernmental conference on cooperation and development of mass media. The conference is being held at the UNESCO headquarters.

Struggle for national sovereignty in the sphere of information and culture, against colonialism and its survivals, against imperialist domination in the spiritual life of peoples of developing countries is the cornerstone of "the new international information order", said in his speech Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Soviet delegation, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This signifies the protection of and assistance to the development of the national systems of mass information, consolidation of their material basis.

The Soviet Union has always supported the concrete steps of developing countries, aimed at strengthening many-sided cooperation between them in the sphere of mass media, said Leonid Zamyatin.

We are ready to continue cooperating with developing countries, the speaker said. We consider such cooperation as an important component of the new international information order now being created. Our assistance never has political strings attached. As was noted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his message to the participants in the international seminar of journalists in Tashkent, "The Soviet people treat with understandings and sympathy the desire of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to create their own information organs, to protect themselves from ideological expansion of imperialism, to put an end to 'spiritual colonialism'."

One of the objectives of the conference, said the head of the Soviet delegation, is to discuss the question of establishing a mechanism of cooperation in rendering developing countries assistance in the sphere of information. We believe that in establishing such a mechanism one should be guided by the principles which have already been formulated in UNESCO. This means that any mechanism being created should work under the UNESCO general control, its steering bodies should be elected by the UNESCO general conference and be accountable to it, while the activities of the mechanism should be in line with the provisions of the declaration which was adopted in 1978.

The Soviet Union, said Leonid Zamyatin in conclusion, will back the desire of developing countries to establish and to broaden the national means of mass communication as an instrument of their socio-economic and cultural development and will support recommendations going in this direction.

UN COMMITTEE COMPLAINS AT LAX U.S. PROTECTION OF MISSIONS

LD161415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Not Fulfilling Duties"]

[Text] New York--Despite repeated assurances, the United States is not fulfilling its commitments to insure the security of the permanent missions of foreign states to the United Nations and their diplomatic personnel. The participants in a session of the UN Committee for Relations With the Host Country were again forced to note this fact.

Representatives who spoke during the session indicated the intolerable nature of the existing situation, where diplomatic missions located in New York are the targets for constant terrorist attacks and provocative acts. In recent years such attacks have been carried out against the missions of the USSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Cuba, Angola, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Iraq, Yugoslavia and several other states.

The atmosphere in which the missions of UN member states have to fulfill their diplomatic functions has by no means improved and is arousing serious concern, Soviet representative S.A. Ordzhonikidze said.

The USSR's Permanent Mission to the United Nations has repeatedly been forced to send the U.S. Mission to the United Nations protest notes concerning illegal and provocative actions with respect to the mission and its employees. The Soviet spokesman recalled that a bomb exploded near the USSR Mission to the United Nations on 11 December 1979, on 21 February 1980 the building was fired on.

It is characteristic, the speaker added, that those to blame for committing these criminal actions have still not been found, despite the obvious fact that the names of terrorist organizations, their addresses and the names of the ringleaders are well known--including to the American authorities. The Soviet spokesman drew the committee members' attention to the fact that as a result of the encouragement of the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign and as a result of impunity and connivance threats are still continuing to be made against the USSR Mission.

A. Mavrommatis, chairman of the committee and permanent representative of Cyprus at the United Nations, noted that it is not enough to express regret over the serious incidents which take place. The United States should adopt effective preventive measures.

However, the U.S. spokesman only reiterated unsubstantiated promises by the government to "make every effort" to insure the security of foreign states' missions. At the same time he clumsily sought to justify the American authorities' virtual connivance and the inactivity of the police. Here he referred to ridiculous arguments like the "shortage of staff at the police department" or the "impossibility of posting police on all stories of the buildings, not just the first."

The participants in the session of the UN Committee for Relations With the Host Country noted that the persistence of such an atmosphere is in direct contradiction to resolutions of the General Assembly, which has already called on the American authorities repeatedly to insure the security of foreign states' permanent missions to the United Nations.

SHITIKOV DISCUSSES INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION SESSION

LDL42324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1644 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--"We consider that parliamentarians are obliged to make a decisive contribution to solving the most topical problems of the present day" states Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group. He headed a Soviet delegation to the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] which took place in Norway and now shares his impressions in a conversation with an IZVESTIYA correspondent.

"The policy of detente," Shitikov said, "has grown such deep roots and is supported by such powerful forces that it is capable of remaining a leading trend in international relations. The Soviet delegation and the delegations of many countries spoke in favor of the continuation of this policy."

He pointed out that "certain Western delegates, mainly the representatives of the United States, Britain, the FRG and France, tried to divert the political debates from the main road of peace and send them in another direction."

"Jointly with the delegations of the socialist and several other countries we decisively rebuffed such provocative actions. We pointed out that the inclusion of the so-called Afghan question on the agenda of the IPU in no way serves to promote international detente and can lead to complication of the situation created in that region by imperialist and reactionary forces."

"The IPU session," the head of the Soviet delegation continued, "demonstrated the increased activeness of representatives of the developing countries who called for the final liberation of the peoples from colonial dependence. In essence the Western countries were isolated on this topic."

In their documents participants at the meeting welcomed the victory of the people of Zimbabwe in their heroic struggle against colonialism and racism, condemned Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continuing annexation of Arab territories, the intrigues of the racist South African regime against neighboring states and their illegal occupation of Namibia."

"The task now is to hold the 67th IPU conference in Berlin, and the May meeting of parliamentarians from European countries, the United States and Canada in Brussels, in a constructive spirit."

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON EAST-WEST TRADE TALKS

LD151355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 5

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "A Useful Highway"]

[Text] Vienna--Two meetings for which neutral Austria was chosen as the location have recently attracted the attention of international business circles and the public. In Vienna's Hofburg Palace the UN conference on international contracts of sale is approaching a successful conclusion. Bringing together nearly 150 participating states, it set itself the goal of creating a more favorable climate in trade and excluding from trade practice instances of arbitrariness and discrimination against individual countries.

The other meeting, which has just ended in the Austrian city of Bad Ischl, was devoted to problems of the development of East-West trade and economic ties. The prominent economic and financial experts and also enterprise leaders from 13 European countries who took part exchanged opinions on improving the traditional methods and developing new methods of cooperation between states with different social systems.

The period of just over 4 years which has elapsed since the successful completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has provided many examples of the beneficial effect of detente on the development of international trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Western business circles have come to trust their socialist country partners and become convinced of the stability of large-scale deals made with them. In the conditions of detente it is possible for the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America to build their economies with greater stability and a more long-term view and to expand equal trade.

The cold war wind now being whipped up by U.S. aggressive forces cannot shake the system of peaceful international relations, which have put down reliable, strong roots in recent years. This is particularly clear in the economic and trade spheres. Invocations emanating from Washington on the need to maintain "Atlantic solidarity" cannot deceive representatives of the business world, since by the nature of their activity they must think in terms not of narrowing but of widening markets and economic ties.

Equal and mutually advantageous trade and strengthening economic cooperation promote peace everywhere. People of good will are becoming more and more clearly aware of the need to build international life in Europe in accordance with the precepts of Helsinki and not the American scenarios for escalating tension.

VLADIMIROV CRITICIZES 'PROVOCATIVE' IRAN POLICY

LD161009 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Apr 80 p 1

[Viktor Vladimirov international review: "Washington's Big Stick"]

[Text] "The United States has broken off diplomatic relations with Iran"--this announcement which the news agencies reported on the night of 7-8 April is now snowballing, accumulating ever new details.

When the Iranian ambassador was presented with the note about the breaking off of diplomatic relations, the U.S. State Department did not even want to hear explanations of the Iranian Government's position regarding the fate of the hostages: One Mr Precht, director of the Iranian Desk, responded by grossly abusing the Iranian ambassador. The FBI immediately blockaded all Iranian consulates and the embassy in the United States. The White House announced the introduction of additional sanctions against Iran--the halting of trade, a ban on U.S. entry to Iranian citizens and the "inventarization" of Iranian deposits in U.S. banks with a view to their "possible distribution." Direct threats are also issuing increasingly loudly from Washington that "sanctions" such as, perhaps, a naval blockade and the mining of ports may be used against Iran. The New York DAILY NEWS describes all these measures as "the last step before declaring war" on Iran.

Thus, in following a scenario of fueling escalation in the Persian Gulf region, the United States has taken one more highly dangerous step. The "Carter doctrine," so vaguely formulated, is acquiring the increasingly specific and visible feature of the "big stick policy" already familiar to the world.

It is well known that from the very first the United States has made attempts to restore the shah's regime, overthrown by the people of Iran, and to stifle the Iranian revolution. The U.S. Embassy in Tehran had virtually become a branch of the CIA leading the actions of the shah's supporters, the numerous agents of the shah's SAVAK secret police and the reactionary officer corps, dissatisfied with the revolutionary changes which had taken place in the country. The documents which fell into the hands of the students on 4 November last year in the U.S. Embassy were convincing confirmation of this.

Of course, the seizure of the hostages was illegal from the international law viewpoint. The international community, including the Soviet Union, has advocated their release and the solution of the differences which have arisen between the United States and Iran by peaceful, diplomatic means. Was there such a possibility? Facts which have recently become known attest that there was.

In the complex situation which took shape in Iran during the revolution various political forces were operating which were far from always controlled by Iran's present leaders. Yet the United States from the very first embarked on a path of confrontation with the Iranian Government. Here Washington's reaction to the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was from the outset not so much hysterical as provocative. Instead of seeking a sensible solution to the problems which emerged, the Carter administration ostentatiously did favors for the deposed shah despite the fact that Iran demanded his extradition as a criminal responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Iranians and of plundering the country, as Ayatollah Khomeyni frequently stated.

Initially the shah was allowed to enter the United States and then, with the aid of the U.S. Government, his transfer to Panama was secured. From there, again with direct U.S. connivance, to put it mildly, the shah was secretly transported to Egypt, and this was done literally on the eve of the Iranian submission of an official request to the Panamanian Government for the shah's extradition and handover to the Iranian authorities as a criminal.

But, of course, it is not just a question of the shah. In violation of all international norms, the Carter administration, in response to the seizure of hostages by the Iranian students--**STUDENTS, NOT GOVERNMENT**-- [capitalized words published in boldface] is freezing Iranian assets in U.S. banks, reducing the number of Iranian diplomats accredited to the United States from 183 to 35, and is beginning an operation to pick up and expel Iranian students studying there under intergovernment agreements between the two countries. Continuing to stoke tension, Carter declares an embargo on oil deliveries from Iran to the United States. More and more warships are being mustered in the Persian Gulf region. And virtually the entire U.S. Pacific fleet is concentrated there. But even this is not enough for Washington--ships of the 6th Fleet are being sent there from the Mediterranean to reinforce this most powerful U.S. armada of postwar times. Then over 20,000 marines are sent there aboard four landing vessels. Operations are being rehearsed for flying saboteurs, regular U.S. Army units and tactical aircraft to the Iran region.

The Pentagon is following this up by beginning to talk increasingly loudly of the possibility of using tactical nuclear weapons "if the need arises." Details are filtering to the press of operations worked out in the Pentagon staffs and the CIA for devastating the Iranian oilfields, blocking the Strait of Hormuz through which ships carrying oil from Iran travel, and destroying Ayatollah Khomeyni's residence in Qom.

Any sane person reasonably asks: Surely the White House did not need all these extraordinary measures to find a mutually acceptable way of resolving the problem of releasing 50 U.S. hostages? "It seems to me," Iranian Charge d'Affaires in the United States Ali Agah stated recently, "that (in Washington--V.V.) some people have an interest in continuing to keep these people hostage in Tehran." He added that one reason why they are still being held there can be found in the CIA's actions. Ali Agah is very close in his opinion to the assessment of a number of U.S. political observers, who believe that the hostage crisis, is the largest trump card in President Carter's reelection struggle.

Indeed, the Iranian crisis enables the present White House administration to avoid answering the really urgent questions which are worrying all Americans above all. They include the advancing recession, the reduction of appropriations for social needs and the program of aid for the United States' "sick" cities. They include the unprecedented rise in prices, speculation by the oil monopolies which are profiting from the energy crisis. They include the senseless expenditure of many billions on the arms race, fraught with a grave threat to peace throughout the world. Artificially fueling chauvinist sentiments within the United States, the present White House incumbent, as Washington POST commentator Joseph Kraft wrote recently, "is lulling and stultifying" the U.S. people. In the struggle for the presidential chair as we can see the Carter team is not fastidious in its choice of methods.

But, of course, it is not just a case of the personal ambitions of the U.S. President and his entourage. The fueling of tension in the Persian Gulf region and confrontation, including military confrontation, with Iran, is being carried out within the framework of the overall U.S. strategy for many years ahead in the Near East--that very large oil extracting part of the world. The report submitted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in April last year formulates this strategy unambiguously: "U.S. goals in this region consist in securing the uninterrupted supply of oil and preserving the political status quo and defending Israel" under conditions "of political instability in the oil extracting states" by using U.S. military bases and U.S. Armed Forces to support "noncommunist governments" or "insurgent groups" struggling against regimes inconvenient to Washington.

Events now show that these recommendations, formulated long before the events in Iran and Afghanistan, have been fully taken into account by the U.S. administration in its policy. Gambling on the escalation of tension in the Persian Gulf region, the U.S. ruling circles are taking the matter to the point of establishing their total control over the oil extracting countries and oil supply routes. In this light the U.S. actions to strengthen the alliance with Israel, Egypt and several other reactionary regimes in the Near East while simultaneously building up U.S. military presence in this region become even more understandable. In this light Washington's hypocrisy in attempting to camouflage its hegemonistic plans and actions with lamentations about the "Soviet threat" to the oil extracting countries appears fully bared. In reality this threat emanates from the United States and the United States alone, something the whole world is being convinced of again through the example of recent events.

PRAVDA: CARTER INTENSIFIES ANTI-IRAN 'CAMPAIGN OF THREATS'

LD161017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Around Iranian Events": "Military Threat Is Mounting"]

[Text] Washington, 14 April--The United States is stepping up its campaign of threats against Iran. "Our patience is running out," President Carter stated in a West German television interview. If the American hostages in Tehran are not released in the immediate future, he added, "our actions will be strong and resolute and may include military measures. We reserve the right to take any step."

Carter stated that he has set a specific date by which Britain, West Germany, France and Italy must take their own measures to support those already taken by the United States against Iran. We expect our allies to give us "full and energetic support," the American President said.

ATTACKS ON IRAN BY BRZEZINSKI, MONDALE SCORED

LD151557 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 15, TASS--Zbigniew Brzezinski, the United States President's assistant for national security affairs, clamped down with rude attacks and insults on Iran, threatening to "punish" it through military force for the refusal to submit to the American diktat.

The Iranian Government, he said in a television interview, must understand that further detention of the American hostages will spark off ever increasing negative consequences for Iran itself. Referring to American "national interests," Brzezinski asserted that the United States could not confine itself to peaceful means; there are also other alternatives to attain their ends, which they were not using so far. The President's assistant hypocritically declared that Carter allegedly had displayed tremendous patience to date as if the biggest armada of United States warships with aircraft and landing units was not proceeding to the Iranian shores, as if Washington had not taken unilateral economic and diplomatic steps against Iran.

According to Brzezinski, Carter is now implementing a programme of action against Iran which, they expected, would lead to collective Western sanctions. Neither is it precluded, Brzezinski stressed, that the White House would take a series of further anti-Iranian steps already next week.

In the interview the President's assistant once again demanded of the American allies that they support Washington in its pressure on Iran. America did not need words but real solidarity of the allies, he added, essentially acknowledging that the United States partners did not show particular enthusiasm to follow in the American footsteps.

United States Vice President Walter Mondale made fresh attacks against Iran. Conducting on behalf of Carter the electoral campaign in Pennsylvania, he alleged the Iranian Government had little power and was not able to honour its pledges.

The American "hawks," calling for the toughest "punitive steps" against Iran, are raising their heads ever higher in the atmosphere of the White House--fanned chauvinistic fever. Samuel Stratton, an influential member of the House Armed Services Committee, who had just returned from a "fact-finding tour" of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region, urged the President unhesitatingly to use armed force as a means of pressure against Iran.

Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, a former chief of staff of the United States Navy, issued a similar call to the administration. Writing in the Chicago TRIBUNE, he said that should the proclaimed economic sanctions not enlist support from the allies and not produce results, the next logical steps would be military operations.

Zumwalt declared that the bombing of Iran must force that country fully to submit to the American will.

Moscow Commentary

LD151510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1325 GMT 15 Apr 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Excerpts] Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, speaking on American television, stated that the Soviet Union was allegedly concentrating troops along the border with Iran.

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Brzezinski's interview is reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency. What evidence does the President's adviser cite in confirmation of this latest canard? Practically none at all. After all, it is impossible to regard as evidence the obscure references to supposedly trustworthy sources. However, Brzezinski does not even need evidence.

His purpose is to blacken, for the umpteenth time, the Soviet Union's policy toward Iran and at the same time distract attention from the not mythical, but real threat to Iran emanating from the United States.

Due to understandable reasons, Brzezinski did not remind Americans about the powerful armada of American warships in direct proximity to the Iranian coastline. Nor did he speak of the American plans, which managed to find their way into the press, for bombing Iranian ports and oilfields. Quite recently there have been reports that the first detachment [otryad], numbering 11,000 men, from the rapid deployment force, is ready to carry out combat tasks in the Persian Gulf region.

You should also recall the report in the San Francisco EXAMINER which wrote that the Pentagon is training a group of special purpose sabotage troops for a possible strike on Iran. Such are the facts. As for the canard, let it be on Mr Brzezinski's conscience.

KOROTKOV COMMENTS ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD122037 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The Afghan Government has published a statement on new facts confirming armed interference by the United States, China and other countries in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Here's a comment from Radio Moscow observer Vladimir Korotkov:

In their undeclared war against Afghanistan, Western countries led by the United States are using chemical weapons. This has long been vigorously denounced by the world community and many United Nations documents. The Central Intelligence Agency supplies chemical weapons to terrorists who are sent to Afghanistan from the territory of neighboring Pakistan. At a news conference in Kabul journalists were shown U.S.-made grenades stuffed with the lethal CS gas. The use of these weapons was confirmed by two bandits, Mahdi Bagram Ali and Gholam Sakhi, captured on 25th March. The Afghan Government expressed readiness to set up a commission of experts to examine, together with competent representatives of the world community, the CS gas grenades manufactured in the United States and to investigate facts of their use by groups of mercenaries sent to Afghanistan from abroad.

Irrefutable facts show that the United States and its allies, China included, do all they can to disturb peace in Afghanistan and to undermine the people's revolution. Two units of mercenaries 250-men strong were routed at the (Dar) pass in Zabol Province on 31st March. The mercenaries were armed with weapons made in the United States, Britain, China and the Federal Republic of Germany. On 7th April near the provincial town of Khakriz Afghan Army units routed another gang that terrorized peasants and was engaged in robbery on roads. American and Chinese weapons were confiscated from the cutthroats.

The Afghan Government vigorously protested against the criminal actions by international imperialism and reaction. In its statement the government called on democratic states, national and progressive movements and the entire world community to denounce United States actions in Afghanistan and to prevent sinister plans from being carried out against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

KHARLAMOV VIEWS U.S. SLANDER TECHNIQUES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD160811 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 3

[Col V. Kharlamov article: "Doctrine of Lies and Slander"]

[Text] In addition to its attempts to undermine the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan by means of overt armed interference, the United States is increasingly using lies and slander. It is seeking to calumniate before world public opinion the essence of the events occurring in that country, to ignore the lawful Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and to slander the Soviet Union's international assistance in defending the Afghan revolution against the external threat. Representatives of the White House and State Department and members of the American Congress are participating in the slander campaign, urging the tireless pursuit of an "aggressive psychological war" against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. A "doctrine" of misinformation virtually operates in the United States and has been elevated to the rank of state policy.

A series of canards fabricated in Washington, "about the use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops in Afghanistan," "about an incident involving bacteriological weapons in the USSR" and so forth has already been exposed to the world public. But there is no stopping the liars. American propaganda recently circulated fairytales about "massive repression" in the DRA. It is alleged that it is being carried out everywhere by government forces in conjunction with Soviet servicemen, although there is not the slightest grounds for such fabricated stories.

Citing "eyewitness evidence," "travelers" and anonymous "diplomatic" circles, the United States is disseminating a new propaganda deception about "persecution and executions" of Shi'ite Afghans. Of course, this slander also hardly appears to hang together. It is being circulated for the same old purpose--to cast aspersions on the USSR and to sow national discord and religious enmity in the Afghan people. The aim is also to exacerbate Afghanistan's relations with its neighbors, and primarily with Iran, where Shi'ite Muslims make up the bulk of the population.

It is an open secret that the slander campaign with regard to the Soviet Union is being stage-managed by the White House. Here are some typical examples. In answer to a question asking if the Russians are using napalm and poison gases in Afghanistan U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance officially stated in an interview on French television: "I cannot confirm that they are using poison gases. [paragraph continues]"

"On this issue we have no concrete information confirming that fact, but if this is really the case it would be an incredibly inhuman act." Addressing journalists at the National Press Club and brandishing all sorts of fabrications maintaining that the USSR and Afghanistan are waging "war to annihilate" not only "freedom-fighters" but also the "peaceful population," Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, laid false charges against certain states, immediately admitting that these charges could not be confirmed in any way.

A high-ranking CIA spokesman frankly told the New York TIMES that the time for fanning "various stories had not been chosen by accident." American propaganda has been set the task of erasing from the memory of Americans and world public opinion the recent crimes of the U.S. military in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Latin American countries and other regions where the Yankees have shown their true face. They would like the world to forget Song My (Vietnam) and numerous other reprisals which the American military perpetrated against peaceful inhabitants in Indochina.

The Government of Afghanistan and also the Afghan population are convincingly exposing the misinformers' dirty fabrications. Irrefutable facts attest that gangs trained by Chinese and Pakistani instructors and CIA agents and being infiltrated into the DRA are engaged in terrorism. They are terrorizing the peaceful population and killing perfectly innocent people, including children and women, in the tens and hundreds. These bandits are called "rebels" in the West. No, they are mercenaries prepared for money to don any mask and pass themselves off as "defenders of Shi'ites" or as anyone at all, so long as they are paid.

Why, then, do the so-called "objective" U.S. and Western mass news organs bashfully keep quiet about this? The answer is simple. As Hans Tach, executive director of Voice of America, declared recently, "This station's broadcasts pursue two aims: First, they must align the Islamic World against the USSR and, second, incite Soviet people against their government. And all means to achieve these ends are good."

The West is also trying to keep quiet about the fact that one of the first measures of Babrak Karmal's government was precisely to free from jail approximately 15,000 political prisoners, including members of the royal family arrested as long as under Daoud, and even some open opponents of the national democratic system. The Afghan Government has displayed a humane attitude toward irresponsible elements accidentally drawn into the events in Kabul on 21-23 February this year. A large group of citizens who were drawn into the February events by the threats and deceit of representatives of the CIA, Pakistan and Beijing has recently been released from custody. As the DRA security organs declared, "apart from cases where counterrevolutionary elements were arrested at the scene of a crime or on the basis of incontrovertible evidence and documents, not a single person was detained, not to mention anyone being executed."

It is hard to predict now what new canard will be launched from Washington. The thing is that Washington has its own specially developed scheme for "incubating" them, namely: the special services put about a little rumor that the Soviet Union is perpetrating some extraordinary "atrocities" somewhere; the State Department takes it up and disseminates it with a cynical stereotyped reservation that "not everything is 100-percent clear." The administration's statement is blown up by the press as a fact which supposedly occurred.

Under cover of lies and slander Washington and Beijing are continuing to escalate military interference in Afghanistan's affairs. All means are being used: provocations, arson, killings of innocent people, raids by specially trained gangs of mercenaries.

Imperialist propaganda is trying to deceive the Afghans, to set them against each other and to vilify the Soviet Union's assistance and its policy. As regards the poisonous concoction from Washington, Beijing and other places, people in the East say: "The dog may bark, but the caravan moves on." Despite all these intrigues of reaction, the Afghan people are moving on toward a new life.

SOVIET IOC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON U.S. OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD151705 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow today by Vitaliy Georgiyevich Smirnov, vice president of the International Olympic Committee and first deputy chairman of the Olympics-80 Organizing Committee. Addressing Soviet and foreign journalists, he said, in part: [begin recording]

I must say that regardless of any decision as to whether the American athletes take part or not, the Moscow games will be held. As a representative of the organizing committee, I can say at once that we, for our part, have done everything to help American sportsmen take part in the Moscow Olympic games. We have repeatedly urged and stated that the boycott, this crude political interference in Olympic affairs, could have serious consequences, not only for the Moscow Olympics, and not so much for the Moscow Olympics, as for the whole international Olympic movement.

As long ago as February, Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, declared that if the American team stays away from the Olympic games under pressure from the White House, this is a breach of IOC rules. If they fail to come as a result of instructions from their government, they will be subject to sanctions, said Lord Killanin. These sanctions could extend as far as the exclusion of the National Olympic Committee, and are laid down in the IOC rules. They were formulated after the 1976 boycott by the African countries in Montreal. Such exclusion means that the summer games of 1984 might not take place in Los Angeles, since the Olympic contract will immediately become ineffective.

Thus, the future of the 1984 Olympics is immediately called into question. So is the presence of the National Olympic Committee in the international Olympic movement, and so are a whole number of other matters. But the most important thing, of course, is the deep wound, as one might say, which has been suffered by the U.S. National Olympic Committee from the crude interference by the U.S. administration in Olympic affairs, unprecedented, I would say, in the history of the Olympic movement. [end recording]

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Further on Press Conference

LD152000 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 15, TASS--"Irrespective of any decisions by anyone, the Olympics-80 will take place in Moscow, and we do not intend whatsoever to divert our attention from preparing for it," Vitaliy Smirnov, first vice chairman of the Olympics-80 Organising Committee, member of the IOC Executive, stated today at a press conference dedicated to Moscow's preparation for the Olympic games.

Smirnov pointed out that the Soviet organisers have done everything they could for the sportsmen of the USA and other countries to be able to participate in the Olympic games. "We sympathise with sportsmen's wish to take part in the games, he stressed, at present 106 countries verbally stated their intention to participate in the games."

Answering numerous questions, Smirnov emphasised that a boycott or a political interference will have serious consequences for the entire Olympic movement.

"The U.S. NOC sustained a heavy injury from the administration's gross, unprecedented interference, Smirnov pointed out. Olympic games are the culmination of international sports, and those who exerted pressure on the U.S. NOC dealt a blow not only at the principles of the Olympic movement, but at ethical principles as well, and did that deliberately."

Speaking of the fate of the contracts that have been concluded with the U.S. firms--suppliers of the Olympics, Smirnov said that the question of compensation did not arise during his recent tour to the USA. Thus, the U.S. NBC company has a contract only to show the games through its network in the USA and by renouncing, against its will, the broadcasting, it deprives only U.S. audiences from viewing the Olympic games. To all U.S. television companies there remains only one possibility--three-minute telecasts three times a day for news programs.

I noticed the disappointment of U.S. firms' representatives, Smirnov said. We can and will hold the Olympic games without those companies' participation. They are hit in the same way as the U.S. sportsmen. We were warned that U.S. firms may prove unreliable partners. However, we did not heed the advice. At present those firms are losing both prestige and trust. If Western countries' sportsmen will ask why there are no such beverages as the Seven Up, Fanta and Coca-Cola at the Olympic games, we shall explain to them why. At the same time we can guarantee that all the tickets booked by U.S. travel firms will remain intact.

CARTER, AS-SADAT TALKS IGNORE 'FUNDAMENTAL' MIDEAST PROBLEMS

LD151351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Indulging the Aggressor"]

[Text] Washington, 10 April--A 2-day meeting has ended in the White House between U.S. President J. Carter and Egyptian President A. as-Sadat, who tried to break the deadlock affecting the Washington-orchestrated Camp David "peace process."

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The focus of attention during the meeting was the quest for measures to revive the Egyptian-Israeli talks on so-called Palestinian "autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip which have become bogged down although the agreed deadline for their completion is 26 May. Carter indicated the U.S. determination to secure the "success of the talks," although he admitted that "the world may view their prospects with skepticism." According to the press, As-Sadat reaffirmed his "loyalty" in respect of U.S. plans in the Near East. In exchange the United States is now implementing a major program of military and economic aid to Cairo worth approximately \$3.5 billion.

Thus, assertions that the latest White House talks were "totally fruitless" do not entirely accord with reality. They bore fruit from the aggressor's viewpoint. As for the fundamental problems of Near East settlement, including the Palestinian questions, they were basically not discussed, nor could they be discussed since their solution is not one of the goals of the Camp David deal participants.

"Palestinians totally reject the tripartite deal involving the United States, Egypt and Israel directed against the freedom-loving peoples of the Near East"--this statement was made by the Palestinian Information Bureau in Washington.

LEVCHENKO PREVIEWS BEGIN'S TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD151146 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 15, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Yuriy Levchenko, reports: The second act has begun here of the diplomatic show to break the "deadlock" in the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks and to "salvage" the anti-Arab Camp David deal, concluded between Tel Aviv and Cairo a year ago under United States auspices. Following in the steps of Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat, who had held talks on this question with the Washington administration last week, Israel's Premier Menahem Begin arrived in the United States capital. He will discuss immediate steps with the Carter administration concerning implementation of the imperialist conspiracy against the Arab countries.

The United States seeks to present itself as a kind of "saviour of the peace process" in the Middle East in the hope that this would help President Carter strengthen his position in the country in the presidential election year.

With this object in view, United States official propaganda tries hard to fan up a White House-inspired campaign of exaggerating the "serious differences", allegedly existing between Washington and Tel Aviv on the question of building Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands, on some United States "move" towards Cairo and Carter's intention to "exert pressure" on Begin for the purpose of "softening" his position.

Obviously trying to get round Washington, Israel's premier before his departure for the United States reaffirmed his "tough position" in public. He declared that Israel far from tolerating the setting up of a Palestinian state, would oppose any attempts to grant the Palestinians the right to enact their own legislation even within the framework of a modest "autonomy". He sharply refused to review the question of paramilitary settlements on Arab lands. In view of this, political observers point out, the participants in Washington consultations will work out a "compromise" formula not affecting Israel interests in the Middle East. In practice this spells further encouragement of the aggressor, refusal to solve fundamental problems of the Middle East settlement, including the Palestinian issue, without which, as is common knowledge, lasting peace in that explosive region cannot be achieved.

HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE SENDS DELEGATION TO SOMALIA

LD111047 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Apr 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Visit With Evil Purposes"]

[Text] London, 5 April--According to reports from Mogadishu a delegation from the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee has arrived in Somalia. REUTER points out that the delegation will have talks about the "plan to step up the U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf" elaborated by U.S. President Carter. It also intends to visit Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Pakistan and Turkey.

In Mogadishu, the press notes, there will be a discussion of a military base in Berbera which the United States is seeking.

Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre admitted at the end of last week that his government has in principle agreed to give the United States the right to use naval and air bases. In exchange the United States has promised Somalia military and economic aid, in particular supplies of tanks, artillery and other weapons.

Quoting diplomatic sources in Mogadishu, REUTER reports that U.S. military specialists have already investigated the base in Berbera.

The Pentagon is now hurriedly transferring a large military contingent to Somalia. According to African press reports these units will join the so-called "quick reaction corps" and will be used "in extreme situations" in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean region.

The U.S. administration's provocative actions are causing deep concern among the African states. At recent talks Kenya and Ethiopia called for an end to military supplies to the region of the Horn of Africa. They advocated the establishment of lasting peace in the region.

CANADA'S KASHTAN ON SECURITY POLICY, OTHER TOPICS

LD081401 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 April 1980 publishes on page 4 a 1,700-word article by W. Kashtan, general secretary of the Canadian Communist Party, under the headline "Occupying Positions of Class Solidarity." The article discusses the international situation and Canada's domestic situation, and includes the following passage:

"P.E. Trudeau, who became prime minister again after the recent elections, once declared Canada's support for the SALT II treaty and stated that Canada does not intend to permit the deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory. In sharp contradiction with this position is the support on the part of Canada's former conservative government at the NATO Council session last December for American plans to 'modernize' nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. Responsible circles in Canada must realize that our country, having twice been involved in world wars, cannot entertain any illusions that it can insure its own security by implementing a risky policy in support of actions which threaten the security of other states and peoples. This policy is shortsighted.

"Awareness is growing in the country that a most important, really decisive part of the struggle to consolidate Canada's independence is the further development of relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation and the expansion of trade, cultural and scientific ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, as well as with countries recently liberated from the yoke of colonialism and imperialist oppression."

EACH SIDE PURSUES OWN INTERESTS IN U.S.-PRC RAPPROCHEMENT

LD151533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov "Political Observer's Notes": "How 'Parallel Interests' Are Interwoven"]

[Text] Describing his January visit to China for RENMIN RIBAO correspondents, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said it was "at the same time a continuation and a beginning." The secretary meant a continuation of the general rapprochement between the two countries and the actual beginning of cooperation between them in the military sphere. Although it has only been 3 months since the Pentagon chief's visit, the trend of American-Chinese contacts is cogent evidence that what Brown called a beginning is now being most intensively continued and is increasingly overtly forming the basis of a U.S.-PRC "strategic dialogue," while the actual "militarization" of American-Chinese dialogue, as was to be expected, is dictated primarily by anti-Soviet considerations.

For instance, one visitor to the United States at the end of March was PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin, a man who would seem to occupy an entirely civilian post. But before going to Washington he made a deliberate stopover in Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands, where he was the guest of the American Armed Forces Pacific Command. And Zhang by no means lost his interest in military matters when he eventually reached Washington. According to press reports, the main content of his talks was incitement of the Americans to still more active interference in Afghanistan's affairs. He also touched on the issue of Beijing's purchase of American military hardware.

Comment across the ocean on Zhang's visit has said that it placed American-Chinese contacts on a regular footing. But what kind of regularity is this? What kind of issues are now beginning to be regularly discussed and decided? The next visit in line is a trip to Beijing by Reginald Bartholomew, director of the State Department Office of Political-Military Affairs, planned for April-May. Then, presumably in May, Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council and chief of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission Secretariat who handles the armed forces, will go to Washington to return Brown's visit. Yet another Chinese military delegation is expected in the interim.

Washington continues to reject categorically predictions on the theme that the United States and the PRC "are irresistibly approaching a military alliance" aimed against the Soviet Union. He will not jump the gun by going along with the opinion of the rejectors, who hold official posts, or of the predictors, who believe that they have analysis binoculars which enlarge and bring nearer things and phenomena that are almost invisible on the distant horizon. But nor will we disregard the logic of the moves made in the last 18 months by both Beijing and Washington. When it established diplomatic relations with Beijing, the Carter administration did not stint on assurances of a balanced approach to the Soviet Union and China, stressed the dangerousness of "imbalance" and did everything possible to dissociate itself from calls for the "China card" to be played, describing them as imprudent and shortsighted. The story is fresh in the mind.... In the new concepts propagated by official American spokesmen it is precisely "imbalance" and a "lean" toward China that are presented as the guarantee of "global equilibrium."

Washington's rapid evolution on the issue of selling weapons and military hardware to China is a striking instance of this change. A total ban that extended even to the sale of this kind of "goods" by U.S. allies was still in force less than 2 years ago. Then Washington softened its stance by lifting the barrier on the road into China for weapons manufacturers from other NATO countries. Now the Americans themselves have entered the Chinese market, so tempting for generals and military industrialists. Zhang Wenjin's visit coincided with the U.S. State Department's publication of a list of military equipment and materiel cleared for export to China.

According to this list, the Chinese can buy from the Americans military transport facilities designed to move military hardware, military transport aircraft, including C-130s and helicopters, and electronic equipment with military applications.

No, hypocrisy and provisos have still not been abandoned. While embarking on direct participation in modernizing China's Armed Forces, the Pentagon is still covering itself with the figleaf of explanations that this equipment is "nonoffensive" and "nonlethal." So military transports carry only things that cannot shoot or kill? If we discard the ludicrous excuses, we will see the essence of the matter: This is yet another stage, and a stage of considerable importance, in connecting the Beijing war machine to American combat supplies. What will be the next stage?

The moment chosen for this dangerous new shift is no accident either. In the first year of "normal" American-Chinese relations the Americans effectively gave the Chinese their blessing for the aggression against Vietnam. In the second year the Chinese are being rewarded for intervening in Afghanistan. It is a kind of clearing account: China gains access to American military hardware in exchange for supplying weapons to and training the counterrevolutionary gangs sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan. Afghanistan is the field in which American-Chinese so-called "parallel interests" merge and interweave in a common conspiracy against a revolutionary regime which the Soviet Union is assisting. Washington and Beijing would like to make that field an anti-Soviet springboard. It demonstrates the kind of identity of views and actions that the United States does not have even with its NATO allies.

Indeed, West Europe is, in one way or another, expressing misgivings at the "tough line" of President Carter, who is throwing detente overboard, and at his zeal to "punish" the Soviet Union. While China entirely approves this course and is pressing for still greater "toughness" because it has always been opposed to detente. Beijing is not holding Washington back but is urging it further along the path of adventures, proceeding still from the Maoist postulate that China would merely "warm itself" on the flames of another world war which might consume all the rest of mankind.

In the meantime the two new partners are fanning the flames of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, demonstrating that the "fellow feeling" between the American imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists has nothing to do with maintaining peace, tranquillity and stability. It is well known that the serious contradictions that exist between the United States and China are not being abolished in the process, nor is the fact that each side is pursuing self-seeking interests in an attempt to exploit the other to its own advantage.

A recent issue of America's NATION weekly described the services that American worshippers of the "big stick" expect from yesterday's ultrarevolutionaries in Beijing. In the weekly's opinion, American reactionaries need China as an instrument for their policy in Asia, and in this sense the "gamble on the China card is equivalent to an attempt by America to refight the Vietnam war, but by other means."

Here is how NATION explains this idea: "The people (in America) who headed the struggle against any attempt to tone down the traditionally counterrevolutionary foreign policy in Asia are now using China to achieve their goal.... There can be no question of another Vietnam with bombings, deaths and protests. But military aid to China, so that it can carry out police functions in the region, seems perfectly realistic as a second-best alternative. The United States will be using a supposedly revolutionary government to pursue a counterrevolutionary foreign policy."

You have to admit, that is praise indeed for the Beijing leadership. And--this is the main point--it is perfectly justified.

ZHUKOV: PHRASEBOOK FUELS 'BELLIGERENCE' TOWARD USSR

LD160837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov article under the rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "'Shameless Penpushers'"]

[Text] The Chinese publishing house Shangwu Yinshuguan has published a booklet compiled by the foreign languages faculty of Nanjing University entitled "Thematic Chinese-Russian Pocket Dictionary." Anyone picking up this booklet might think: This is a good thing--Chinese young people will be able to study the Russian language with its help, which is so important for cultural cooperation.

But you only have to open this booklet and you notice a foul smell from its pages--it turns out to be an imitation of the shameful "phrasebooks" with which the commanders of Hitler's Wehrmacht equipped their officers. What kind of words are young people in China learning now? Words like these:

"Don't move!"

"Hands up!"

"Another step and I fire!"

"Surrender!"

"Don't budge!"

"Lay down your arms!"

And here are some phrases from the section of the dictionary unambiguously entitled "Interrogation of a Prisoner":

"What is the password for tonight?"

"Where are your main forces deployed?"

"How is your unit armed?"

Another section--"Propaganda Addressed to an Enemy":

"Lay down your arms! Give yourself up!"

"Resistance is useless!"

"Lay down your arms--it is your only chance of salvation!"

What is this? The rambling of a schizophrenic? No, the Chinese publishers are offering this textbook quite seriously for those who are studying, as they put it in their "thematic dictionary," the "shining ideas of people's warfare." And the fact that young Chinese are being taught to learn parrot-fashion in Russian the jargon which was used by Hitler's sergeant majors is an eloquent fact.

The publication of this repulsive "textbook" is all the more curious in that almost simultaneously the newspaper of a province bordering on the USSR, HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, published in Harbin, published in its regular column devoted to the activity of the so-called "people's volunteer corps"--the "mining"--instructions on the methods recommended for combating Soviet tanks.

The author of these instructions, admitting that "tanks play a very important part in modern warfare," nevertheless encourages the volunteer corps: "However, if we approach them on the principle of analysis of characteristics, avoid their strong points and attack their weak ones, we will be able to defeat them by cunning."

What can one say about all these stubborn attempts by the "cunning" instructors to kindle among young Chinese belligerence and malice against the Soviet Union, which has never threatened China anywhere or in any way and has always advocated the normalization of relations with that country?

What is all this in aid of? Apparently Beijing wants to use such tricks to distract young people's attention from the ever-increasing difficulties in China, where there are already 20 million unemployed and the people's material situation is deteriorating.

On the other hand, by publishing such "textbooks" they evidently want to show Beijing's new-found American friends that should the need arise they could count on Chinese cannon fodder.

The compilers of the "thematic Chinese-Russian Pocket Dictionary" were concerned to insure that conversation with the help of their work should be as "pithy" as possible. To this end they painstakingly translated from Chinese into Russian and included in the "dictionary" such expressions as: "running dog," "thug," "rabble," "swindler," "diehard adherent," "parvenu," "time-server," "shameless penpusher"....

Well, as far as choosing words to describe the compilers of this dictionary is concerned, probably the most appropriate term is their own "shameless penpushers"!

YAOBANG RECEIVES BERLINGUER PRIOR TO TALKS WITH CPC LEADERS

LD151232 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 15, TASS--Enrico Berlinguer, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, arrived here on a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to hold talks with leaders of the CPC.

Even before the opening of the talks, Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, who met Berlinguer at the airport, said that in his opinion the relations between the CPC and the ICP "have already been normalised."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: AFGHAN REBELS USING U.S. -MADE CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD151525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Col V. Izgarshev report: "Poisoners: The United States Is Equipping the Afghan Insurgents With Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Kabul, April--The western press and radio are spreading lies alleging that Soviet troops are using toxins in Afghanistan. The Western information organs do not, of course, have examples of this. Many people both in Afghanistan and beyond are rightly asking: Why are the imperialists spreading dirty lies about the Soviet Union and its servicemen? After all, the world public realized long ago that if imperialist propaganda starts accusing its opponents of something, that means that it has a finger in the pie itself. And that is what has happened in this case.

While Western mass information organs and their Beijing yes-men were trying to cast aspersions on Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan, U.S. and British imperialist circles, the Chinese hegemonists and their henchmen from world reaction, using bases on the territory of countries adjacent to Afghanistan, continued and are still continuing to wage an undeclared war against the Afghan people. In their hatred for the young republic the aggressors have gone so far as to start to supply chemical weapons to the gangs of terrorists dispatched to the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

The participants in a press conference held in Kabul were shown many models of weapons, including grenades filled with the CS toxin. The chemical grenades, the English inscription on them attests, were produced at the Salisbury federal laboratory (Pennsylvania) in 1978. How did these chemical grenades and other weapons come to be in the hall where the press conference was taking place? On 25 March in the region of point 1,086 [v rayone otmetki 1,086] a little over 60 km northwest of the city of Herat, an Afghan patrol defeated a gang of 27 insurgents traveling on a bus which had penetrated the country from abroad. The bus driver and two rebels were taken prisoner. One prisoner subsequently died of his wounds. Another--a citizen of a foreign state, (Makhdi Bakhram Ali Nadzhod)--is alive. The foreign terrorist was presented with the bus driver, called (Gulyam Bakhi), to those taking part in the press conference. Incidentally, a membership card of the reactionary "Islamic movement of Afghanistan" organization created abroad was found on him.

(Bakhram Ali) confirmed that all members of the terrorist gang were recruited, underwent training and received weapons abroad and then made their way into Afghanistan by night. In the fighting against the patrol subunit of the people's armed forces of the DRA many of them died. The bus and most of the ammunition were burned. But some, including the chemical grenades, survived intact.

Not long before the press conference, together with Afghan experts and journalists, I visited the place where the events of 25 March were played out. The burned-out bus stood in a desert gully. It belonged to a private owner, one (Khakim). (Gulyam Sakhi) worked for him as a driver and made journeys from the city to the border. At the scene of the fighting I heard stories of a foreign terrorist and bus driver brought here. Patrol commander senior captain (Said Yusuf) spoke there. [paragraph continues]

It is obvious from (Bakhram Ali's) evidence that their entire group, armed with chemical weapons, had a clear idea of how to use them and for what purpose. Indeed, (Bakhram Ali) described all this in detail to those taking part in the press conference. At the press conference documentary movies taken during the investigation both where the fighting occurred and where the chemical grenades were seized were examined. In particular examination showed that CS is a powerful toxin. The U.S. aggressors' barbaric use of this toxin in Vietnam is not without consequences even now. Even now the survivors suffer from chronic diseases.

At the press conference specialists were asked: Are there means of curing the victims of the CS toxin? The reply followed: As far as we know, such means do not yet exist. That is the sort of weapon the U.S. imperialists are supplying to those who are killing the children, women and old men of free Afghanistan and seeking to stifle the Afghan revolution. But if there are as yet no means of curing the effects of CS, there is a reliable, powerful means of preventing its use against the people of Afghanistan. This is their unity, their vigilance, their strengthening friendship with their great northern neighbor who held out a hand of selfless fraternal aid at a moment of difficulty for the country.

All progressive mankind unanimously condemns the dirty intrigues of the enemies of the Afghan people, the enemies of peace and progress who have decided to use in the struggle against the Afghan revolution a barbaric weapon of mass destruction--a chemical weapon.

On 2 March this year at a press conference U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, answering a correspondents' question as to whether the United States would help the rebels in Afghanistan, replied:

"I will refrain from answering that question."

It would be interesting to know how the U.S. secretary of state would answer this question now.

BAKHTAR VIEWS AFGHAN 'BASIC PRINCIPLES' ENDORSEMENT

LD152236 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul, April 15, TASS--The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the supreme legislative organ of the country, endorsed on April 14 the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reported today. These principles include, the news agency reports, "respect for the sacred religion of Islam, national traditions and customs of the country, broad rights and liberties of the people, the guarantee of democracy". The meeting was chaired by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. Earlier the basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were approved at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS TURKESTAN

LD151323 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 3

[Correspondent Maj M. Malygin report: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] Red Banner Turkestan Military District, 11 April--A group of Afghan servicemen headed by Maj (Abdol Gafar), chief of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] people's Armed Forces Main Political Directorate Propaganda and Agitation Department, visited the Ashkhabad garrison. [paragraph continued]

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The guests familiarized themselves with the methods of holding political classes and observed the driving of infantry combat vehicles along a mountainous route. A Soviet-Afghan friendship meeting took place with great enthusiasm in the garrison.

Maj (A. Gafar), Lt (Dzhamaletdin), Lt (V. Pliska) and Sgt T. Turkmenov, who spoke at the meeting, resolutely condemned the intrigues of imperialism and reaction against the DRA and asserted the indestructible solidarity and friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples and the servicemen of the DRA Armed Forces and the USSR Armed Forces.

The Afghan servicemen had interesting meetings with cadets at the Samarkand Imeni Verkhovnogo Soveta Uzbekskoy SSR motorized higher military command academy and with Samarkand working people.

The Afghan guests addressed wholehearted thanks to the district's servicemen and the working people of Uzbekistan and Turkmenia for their cordial welcome.

BAKHTAR COMMENTARY QUOTED ON AFGHAN REFUGEES

LD151310 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul, April 15, TASS--The BAKHTAR agency published a commentary exposing the policy of the Pakistani authorities with regard to the so-called "Afghan refugees". Eyewitnesses, the commentary says, who had been in "refugees camps", point out that in fact these are Afghan nomads who traditionally are wintering each year in pastures in Pakistan and also those who, escaping from reprisals of the Amin regime, had had to emigrate. The latter, the eyewitnesses emphasize, get no aid whatever and dream of returning home.

The Pakistani administration, however, acting at the bidding of Washington and Beijing, the commentary of the agency points out, creates obstacles to the repatriation of those people. More, reactionary circles are artificially intensifying their suffering abroad with the object of aggravating the so-called "question of Afghan refugees".

AFGHAN OFFICIALS ATTEND KABUL 'FESTIVE SESSION' HONORING LENIN

LD152146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1846 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul, April 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravi Musin reports: A festive session devoted to the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin was held in Kabul today. Taking part in this were members of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the Revolutionary Council and the government; the Kabul party aktiv; representatives of the working people, military units, youth, women, trade union and other public organizations.

Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, delivered a lecture on the life and work of V. I. Lenin, and on the significance of the latter's role in the life of mankind.

"On these festive days of Lenin's glorious jubilee," he said, "we turn with words of cordial greetings to the CPSU, which was created and brought up by great Lenin, and which bears aloft the banner of Leninism. We warmly greet the Soviet people, our true and unchanging friend and brother, which sacredly observes the Leninist traditions and gives all-round and international aid to the peoples of Afghanistan in the struggle for a new free and happy life."

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SOUTH ASIA

The PDPA, N. Ahmad Nur stated, is systematically and steadfastly conducting a course toward the consolidation of the all progressive forces of our motherland, within the framework of the fatherland front. We all need constantly to learn from Lenin the way to seek the most effective ways of developing the country's economy.

Lenin, the speaker went on, put forward and gave a scientific basis to the principles of proletarian internationalism, which are clearly manifest in the mutual relations between Afghanistan and the USSR. Life has fully confirmed the wisdom and perspicacity of Lenin's approach to the establishment of genuinely good-neighborly and friendly mutual relations between our two countries.

"When the direct threat of naked aggression from U.S. imperialism and its Chinese and other minions against our country arose, the USSR responded to the request of the Afghan Government and rendered it the necessary help. The entire working people of Afghanistan is grateful to our great friend and neighbor for this genuine demonstration of internationalism, and also for this disinterested help to the Afghan people. Afghan-Soviet cooperation is the most important integral part of the modern stage of our national-democratic revolution," the speaker stressed in conclusion.

AFGHAN YOUTH LEADER COMMENTS ON YOUTH ORGANIZATION'S TASKS

LD152134 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Organization of Democratic Youth of Afghanistan has visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Youth Committee. Before leaving for home, it held a news conference in Moscow. The leader of the delegation, Burhan Giassi, told the journalists what happened to the youth organization when Amin, an agent of the American Central Intelligence Agency, seized power in Afghanistan. He said this in part: [begin Giassi recording in vernacular fading to English translation]

Burhan Giassi said that on Amin's order his son Abdolralman was appointed as one of the leaders of the youth organization.

Burhan Giassi explained that members of the youth organization help to repulse the attacks of the counterrevolutionaries. They are setting up combat units and are helping to capture subversive elements. Many bandits have nothing in common not only with Islam but with Afghanistan in general. They are hired murderers of various nationalities, Americans and Egyptians among them. The Democratic Youth of Afghanistan, Burhan Giassi went on to say, is an organization that unites in its ranks all the progressive-minded young people of the country. Its membership expands with every passing day. The organization has sponsored a campaign for wiping out illiteracy. This movement is gaining in scope. The organization forms student teams which help to build schools. Members of such teams work as teachers. They also help peasants in the fields and with building their homes. The organization, Burhan Giassi said in conclusion, takes an active part in bringing about large-scale social and economic reforms in the country. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA: FIRYUBIN HOLDS TALKS WITH NEPALESE LEADERS

LD151541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Katmandu--On 7 April USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.P. Firyubin, who visited Katmandu, was received by King Birendra of Nepal. Conversations also took place between N.P. Firyubin and Nepalese Prime Minister S.B. Thapa and Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shakhi.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE VICE PREMIER NGUYEN LAM

LD141207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Nguyen Lam, Vietnamese vice premier and chairman of the Vietnamese State Planning Commission, on 7 April.

PRINCESS MONIVONG ON SIHANOUK, REFUGEES, FOOD SHORTAGES

LD111015 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 14, 4 Apr 80 pp 7-8

[Yuriy Tavrovskiy interview with Princess Sisowath Monivong of Kampuchea: "The Land and People of Angkor Are Grateful for the Assistance, the 'Red Princess' Says" --first paragraph is NOVOYE VREMYA introduction]

[Excerpts] A Kampuchea-Soviet Friendship Society delegation visited the Soviet Union at the end of March at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society. Princess Sisowath Monivong, member of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], was a member of the delegation. NOVOYE VREMYA observer Yuriy Tavrovskiy met with her and asked her to answer a number of questions.

[Question] What can you say about the activity of your relative Norodom Sihanouk?

[Answer] Prince Sihanouk is my cousin. I have respected for him because, as a Buddhist, I must respect older people, especially older relatives. But I cannot respect Sihanouk's views. Our views of politics are completely different. Norodom Sihanouk made a mistake. He thought he knew his people; he believed he loved his people and they in their turn loved him. But it turns out that he loved only himself. Did he not know of his people's sufferings? Did he not know who was backing Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and the other butchers? But even when he was released from their control Sihanouk was unable to make the correct choice. He supported the Chinese leaders--the very people who were receiving Pol Pot and those who shared his views in Beijing and wishing them success in their struggle against the Vietnamese people and against their own people. The Beijing bloodsucking spiders are responsible for everything we have endured. I think Sihanouk realizes all this as well as I do. Nevertheless, whether he wishes to or not, he is helping Beijing. I and many other Kampucheans used to regard Sihanouk as a clever and experienced politician. Maybe he was that. But now he is not even a semblance of a wise statesman concerned for his people's good. Now he is not only failing to benefit his tormented people whose blood has been sucked dry. On the contrary, he is doing considerable harm. It is not for nothing that most Kampucheans have lost confidence in the prince.

[Question] But Sihanouk still claims that he is a patriot and that his main goal is the good of Kampuchea....

[Answer] Sihanouk is a great actor--a comedian. For a long time he played the role of a figure of world stature. He played to the gallery--mainly to the Western press and Western politicians. He moved in the highest society and was brilliantly witty and eccentric. [paragraph continues]

He was prepared to go to great lengths to get his name in the headlines once again. He was in love with himself, with his role as solicitous father of the Kampuchean people. The reason I am saying this is certainly not that he is a member of the Norodom family and I am a member of the Sisowath family, the other branch of the royal family. If Sihanouk had been a real patriot he would have sided with the resurgent people and helped them. Sihanouk could have done much by taking advantage of his fame. But no. He is not like that.

[Question] A shortage of skilled cadres is now being very keenly felt in Kampuchea--after all, the intelligentsia and literate people were the first to be killed by Pol Pot's supporters. But at the same time in various countries of the world there are several tens of thousands of emigres from Kampuchea who have higher or specialized education. The country needs these people, but for various reasons they are not returning home.

[Answer] KNUFNS policy on this issue is perfectly clear. Whatever religious or political views a person holds, he has all the rights. The only demand made of him is that he love his motherland and his people and fight against their enemies. We members of the Kampuchean intelligentsia, raised by the people and educated at the people's expense, must now pay our debt. We must prove by our deeds that we love our people and love our land. The people's government is leaving the door open for all patriots. What about guarantees? There is the KNUFNS program and the official statements of the government's leaders. Let doubters learn of my fate. I am a princess by birth and a believing Buddhist. But I have been entrusted with a responsible post and every possible condition has been created for me to work for my people's good in today's Kampuchea. Of course, the government will not give air-conditioned residences and limousines with private chauffeurs to those who return.... But is that the kind of a King a true patriot ought to be thinking about now?

[Question] What is the situation as regards food supplies? What is the role of international solidarity with Kampuchea?

[Answer] Famine. That was one face of the Pol Pot regime. Famine remained in our land even after those murderers hid in their mountain lairs on the border with Thailand. After all, they destroyed everything that could be destroyed, burned everything that could be burned. The new government is struggling against famine and has already had some success. But we are still forced to seek aid. Disinterested humane aid has been coming into Kampuchea since the first days of freedom. The first to help were Vietnam and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. After a few months international institutions--UNICEF, the International Red Cross Committee--and private charitable organizations--World Vision, Oxfam and certain others--also joined in.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH VIETNAM--Hanoi, 29 March, (TASS)--A scientific and technical cooperation agreement has been signed here between the USSR State Committee for Meteorology and Environmental Control and the main Meteorological and Hydrographic Directorate of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It envisages the conduct of joint research into questions of important national economic significance, as well as cooperation and exchange of experience in the domain of tropical meteorology and the study of typhoons. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 29 Mar 80]

HUNGARIAN PREMIER LAUDS TIES WITH USSR ON LIBERATION DATE

LD141041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, under the rubric "Today Is the 35th Anniversary of Hungary's Liberation": "Years of Great Accomplishments"]

[Text] Our country's most important national holiday is 4 April. The valiant Soviet Army completed the liberation of our motherland from the Hitlerite fascists and their Hungarian minions 35 years ago. It was the beginning of a new epoch in Hungary's thousand-year history.

On this day the Hungarian people once more dip their banners in respect to the memory of those who gave their lives for our freedom. The gratitude with which we recall the sons of the revolutionary generation of Great October, the Soviet heroes who--after winning their victory in the war and deciding the fate not only of our but also of the other European peoples--opened up for us the opportunity to move forward along the path of social progress, will never fade.

Under the leadership of the working class and its party our people have been able to enjoy their freedom. The 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ decades which have elapsed since liberation have witnessed a radical change in the socioeconomic appearance of our fatherland. A once-backward agrarian-industrial country has joined the ranks of the industrial states possessing a developed agriculture. The national income--98 percent of which is generated by state enterprises and cooperatives--has increased approximately 500 percent, and industrial output more than 1200 percent, as compared with prewar levels. Our large-scale socialist agriculture produces approximately 80 percent more output than in 1938, with half the work force. Our people's living conditions have improved substantially and full employment for the able-bodied population has been achieved. Great changes have occurred in general and vocational education.

Hungary is a member of the great family of the socialist community. Through its achievements and consistent peace-loving policy it has won prestige and recognition in the world.

Our successes are inseparable from the fact that, in the Soviet Union, we have for the first time found an unselfish helper.

When the final fighting was in progress in western Hungary 35 years ago and, at the party's call, the working class had begun to restore the devastated country on liberated territory, we received invaluable aid in getting back on our feet. In those grim times the power, raw material and food supplies from the Soviet Union meant for the Hungarian people life in the direct sense of the word.

The close alliance and fraternal cooperation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on common aims and interests, play the decisive role in the development and strengthening of the ties between our countries. The personal meetings of Comrades Janos Kadar and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which always impart fresh impetus to the still greater strengthening of our friendship, represent outstanding events in deepening the fruitful ties. So it was in the summer of last year when Hungary welcomed its true friend L.I. Brezhnev at the head of a Soviet party-government delegation.

Economic cooperation is of decisive significance for us in improving multifaceted ties. The list of the output we import from the Soviet Union is great: from energy sources, modern machinery and instruments to raw materials and the most diverse consumer goods. At the same time, the Soviet Union is the largest importer of the output of our industry and agriculture. We are filled with joy when we hear from our Soviet friends words of gratitude for the Ikarusz bus and articles of Hungarian instrument and machine building, when we learn that the output of Hungary's light industry and agriculture is popular with Soviet purchasers.

Economic cooperation is not limited to the exchange of goods. It is much broader. This is well illustrated by the fact that, between 1950 and 1979, more than 70 major industrial and transportation projects were built in Hungary with the Soviet Union's assistance. New sectors of industry, such as the petroleum-refining and olefin-chemical industries, have taken shape on the basis of Soviet equipment. The Danube metallurgical combine and the Paks atomic power station are among projects for which the Soviet Union is providing plans, machinery and technology. The Hungarian-Soviet agreement on cooperation in aluminum production; the Soyuz gas pipeline built within the framework of the CEMA countries' multilateral collaboration; the high-tension power transmission line erected between Altertirsa and Vinnitsa; the many documents concluded on the basis of mutual benefit--all this has facilitated the modernization of Hungarian industry and agriculture. Some 110 agreements on production specialization and coproduction between Hungary and the fraternal countries are currently in force. Among these are 82 agreements which guarantee multilateral cooperation with the member states of CEMA, while 28 provide for bilateral, direct production collaboration with the Soviet Union in the most developed industrial and agricultural sectors.

The agreement on scientific and technical cooperation enables us to obtain or indeed purchase from the Soviet Union both patents and modern technology. The capabilities of our specialists are attested by the fact that this agreement is becoming increasingly mutually advantageous, and so the inventions and patents of Hungarian specialists in their turn are promoting the modernization of Soviet industry and agriculture. New sectors of science such as atomic power engineering, reactor research and particle physics have undergone development in Hungary in the course of cooperation. The scientific ties established with the Soviet Union enables us, along with the other member states of CEMA, to gain access as an equal partner to such spheres of world scientific cooperation wherein our own potential is inadequate for independent research.

Hungarian-Soviet cultural ties are also developing dynamically. Both countries seek to offer each other the most varied and the fullest information on their spiritual values. Each year in the Soviet Union some 30-40 works of Hungarian artistic literature are published in Russian or in the languages of other peoples of the USSR, and 6-8 Hungarian art films are shown. In their turn the Soviet movies shown systematically and extensively in Hungary make a great impression on millions of Hungarians. We both strive to insure that the most talented artists offer to their friends the achievements of Hungarian and Soviet culture. Audiences in both countries welcome as old acquaintances outstanding Hungarian and Soviet artistic collectives.

In celebrating the 35th anniversary of our liberation we rightly say that in less than 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ decades the economy, the society and the life of our people have moved farther forward than in the preceding centuries. We have had and we do have our concerns along the path of socialist building. More than once has life prepared difficult trials for us. But we have been able to work in peace, and this has given the people the opportunity to display their industriousness and talent.

We have defended and strengthened the power of the working class, completed the socialist transformation of agriculture, improved the system of economic management appropriate to the planned socialist economy, broadened and deepened socialist democracy and carried out a cultural revolution. In our society labor, study, education and health represent the main rights of man and citizen, and the conditions for their enjoyment are becoming ever more favorable.

The Hungarian people's republic's internal political situation is stable; the working class and its party play the leading role in the country. The power of the laboring people is strong and the positions of socialism are unshakable. The 12th MSZMP Congress--which, after outlining the paths of development, also defined the specific tasks for the immediate future--reported just a few days ago on our achievements and concerns. In the forthcoming period the main task will be, basing ourselves upon our accomplishments, to reinforce the socialist features of our society, to consolidate the results attained in the sphere of production and of living standards and conditions, and also to insure that our national economy moves forward in world economic conditions that have become more difficult for us; and finally, to accomplish the further building of the developed socialist society. The entire people greeted with approval the party's policy directed toward the attainment of this goal and the decisions of the 12th congress and are ready to pursue them actively. This is attested by the extensive socialist competition which has been mounted in honor of the 12th MSZMP Congress and the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation.

The maintenance of peace and the further strengthening of the socialist community's unity are the chief condition of creative labor and also the sincere wish of our people. Our international duty is solidarity with the peoples struggling for national independence and social progress. At a time when the international situation is once again characterized by an increase in tension there is a particularly great need to step up the struggle for the preservation of peace. In the United States and also in other NATO countries we observe the intensification of tendencies which jeopardize the results achieved through the relaxation of tension. By their fanning of anti-Soviet and antisocialist hysteria imperialism's reactionary forces are endeavoring to impede the mutually beneficial cooperation of peoples and countries and are seeking via the stepping up of the arms race to disrupt the equilibrium which has formed between the two world systems and to attain military superiority.

The Hungarian people and our party and the government condemn these attempts most emphatically. We are exerting every effort to insure that the peoples of Europe and the world can continue to advance via the path of relaxation of international tension, peace and progress. We fully share the viewpoint of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as set forth in his speech at the meeting with voters: "To the 'doctrine' of war hysteria and feverish arms race we counterpose the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security on earth."

Our conviction--and we express it at international negotiations--is that the intensification of adverse tendencies in the international situation makes especially topical the well-known proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact aimed at reducing military tension and reinforcing mutual security and trust among countries with differing social systems.

The states belonging to the Warsaw Pact--our country among them--have already voiced their readiness, through concrete proposals, for a European conference whose task would be to stimulate military detente and formulate a program of measures for reinforcing mutual confidence. We are doing everything to facilitate both the implementation of the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act and the preparation of the Madrid meeting.

We hope that by our proposals and constructive steps we will be able to promote the unification, for the sake of maintaining and developing the relaxation of tension, of the forces struggling for peace and cooperation.

We for our part are struggling consistently for the all-round implementation of this program. A special place in this activity, just as in labor for the good of the motherland, is occupied by our relations with the Soviet Union. Possessing a long history, Hungarian-Soviet friendship was tempered in the joint struggle for socialism and for peace throughout the world and has withstood the test of time. As Comrade Janos Kadar said at the 25th CPSU Congress, our relations are based on firm foundations: We are linked by the common ideas of Marxism-Leninism, communism and proletarian internationalism and by the identity of our fundamental interests. As they recall 4 April 1945 the Hungarian people celebrate in the spirit of these ideas the anniversary of the historic turning point in their destiny.

POLISH PRESIDENT THANKS BREZHNEV FOR GREETINGS

LD110911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 1

[Text of message from Henryk Jablonski, Polish Council of State chairman, to L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, for Brezhnev's congratulations on Jablonski's re-election]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I thank you, highly esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for your congratulations in connection with my election by the Polish Sejm to the post of chairman of the Council of State.

I also thank you for your good wishes to the Polish people. Rallied around the program of the Eighth PZPR Congress, the Polish people are fully determined to spare no effort for the further development of the country and the socialist community, the consolidation of all-round cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and a further contribution to the cause of peace, of which you are a great champion.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, I ask you to accept best wishes for the Soviet people and yourself personally from myself and the Polish Council of State.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State

U.S. ALLIES RESPOND TO CALL FOR SANCTIONS WITH 'COOLNESS'

LD151305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Adventurism"]

[Text] Bonn--West European capitals have greeted the latest news from Washington with alarm. The United States is officially demanding that its allies break off diplomatic relations with Iran and subject it to economic reprisals. Bonn, Paris, London and Rome have responded to this demand with emphatic coolness. It was immediately announced that Carter has taken these steps without the agreement of his West European partners. The governments of West European countries were not even informed about the imminent U.S. decision. The emphasis on nonparticipation in the American-Iranian relations, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt pointed out, not without pride, that he had succeeded in dissuading Carter from "military sanctions" against Iran and had thereby averted a dangerous turn of events for the West. Now barely concealed indignation at the American actions reigns in Western circles and the business world.

The reasons for the West European capitals' manifest reluctance to follow Washington's lead are understandable. Unlike the master of the White House, the West European countries are interested in preserving international trade ties. U.S. industry, as is known, works mainly for the home market. But the FRG, for example, exports a significant proportion of its industrial output--almost 25 percent of its total volume. Not possessing raw materials and fuel, apart from coal, it is forced to obtain them abroad, chiefly from developing countries, including Iran. The same can be said of other West European countries, and also of Japan.

In striving for "Atlantic solidarity," Washington has already resorted to blackmail. A White House spokesman has made it clear, the newspaper DIE WELT writes, that "if the allies do not support the United States, the American administration will possibly resort to actions fraught with a far greater risk." Translated from diplomatic language, this means that if the West European NATO partners do not take an active part in the American pressure on Iran, Washington will resort to overt military actions in the Persian Gulf.

Thus, fanning the crisis, the United States is resorting to threats with regard to not only Iran but also West European states. Boundless adventurism, indeed!

GROMYKO RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR FOR 'FRIENDLY' TALK

LD151850 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 15, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, today received Henri Froment-Meurice, ambassador of France to the Soviet Union, During a friendly talk they touched upon questions of Soviet-French relations and upon certain international problems of mutual interest to the Soviet Union and France.

MOSCOW PERSIAN: SAVCHENKO ON INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR IRAN

NC151980 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Dear listeners: President Carter has aimed new threats at Iran, and said with a threatening tone: Our cup of patience is overflowing. If the American hostages are not released soon, we will resort to harsh and definite steps, and in this case the possibility of using military steps is not ruled out. The U.S. President added vengefully: We preserve the right to take any step we deem necessary. Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes on this:

As you see, Washington is incessantly throwing more arms in your face, and while increasingly threatening Iran, is sending new aircraft carriers to the Persian Gulf, is paying great lip service to war plans which are being drafted against the Iranian people and is trying to persuade its allies to participate in its aggressive activities against Iran.

Washington has adopted a policy of complete indifference to international norms. It even ignores the opinion of its closest allies. As we know President Carter unilaterally endorsed a deadline, without seeking the opinions of his allies and without informing them of his decision, for the imposition of effective steps by the U.S. allies against Iran by which the allies should support steps already taken by the United States.

U.S. allies regard Washington's acts with fear, alarm and surprise, since these acts can only be defined as adventurism elevated to the level of government policy. The possible participation by U.S. allies in this adventurism, which has nothing in common with their interests and will have dangerous results--such as the cut in Iranian oil deliveries--is in no way favorable. Even Britain, which usually blindly follows Washington's policy despite all its zigzags, announced this time that it does not intend to sever its diplomatic relations with Tehran or to consider extensive economic sanctions against this country.

But as for the policy adopted by a country such as France, it should be said that French Government officials believe that Carter's strict policy will result in the emergence of deeper differences of opinion between the United States and West Europe.

At the same time, the fact that peace-loving countries and progressive forces throughout the world continue increasing their support for Iran cannot be ignored. The struggle of the Iranian people against imperialist interference enjoys the full support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Many of the countries in the Indian Ocean and South Asia, namely the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--Iran's neighbor--have declared their support for this struggle. A large number of international organizations, for example the World Peace Council, strongly condemn U.S. imperialist acts against Iran. Peace-loving people throughout the world think that the Iranian people's struggle is just and have expressed their support for it.

PRAVDA REVIEWS DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN, INDIAN OCEAN

ID160953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Around Events in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 11 April--Demonstrations were held throughout Iran today under the slogans of "The People's Unity in the Struggle Against American Imperialism." Dozens of public and religious organizations and most of the country's political parties urged participation in them. The purpose of the demonstrations was to voice a resolute protest against the aggressive U.S. intrigues near Iran's borders, against the American economic blockade and the Carter administration's threats of military interference.

In Tehran the demonstrators marched to Tehran University, where a mass rally was held. One of the columns was led by members of the country's government along with President A. Bani-Sadr. The demonstrators chanted: "Nothing Will Come of the Economic Boycott"; "The Failure of Carter's Hopes Is a Victory for the Revolutionary People"; and "Carter, the Robber, Is Iran's Enemy."

As Tehran Radio reported, on the orders of the army's joint staff warships of the Iranian Navy based near Abadan and Khorramshahr have headed for the Persian Gulf to fulfill tasks of patrolling those waters and demonstrating their readiness to repulse a possible attack on Iran's coast.

New York, 11 April--As has become known in news circles, the Carter administration has adopted a decision on additional reinforcement of the U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East and the Indian Ocean zone. New military units are heading there and will be stationed at bases in Egypt and Israel. In addition, the United States has received consent to use naval and airbases in Oman, Somalia and Australia.

American B-52 strategic bombers have begun making regular flights over the Indian Ocean. The naval grouping in the Arabian Sea is being reinforced. The United States has sent military delegations to Kenya and Sri Lanka with a view to obtaining the consent of those governments as to the use of their territory by the American Navy and Air Force.

The so-called Near East war games involving the gendarme "quick reaction corps," which have begun at Fort Bragg (North Carolina) also point to Pentagon preparations for combat operations in the Persian Gulf. According to Pentagon officials, "realistic scenarios" of operations by this punitive formation under Near East and Persian Gulf conditions will be tried out over a period of 5 days. The "corps" command personnel are participating in these "war games," which are being conducted for the time being only on maps, charts and diagrams.

Washington is stepping up pressure on its Western allies in an attempt to secure their full and unconditional support for the punitive U.S. measures against Iran. "Secretary of State Vance has literally gotten callused knees from begging the U.S. allies to support diplomatic and economic sanctions against Iran," the New York DAILY NEWS declares. However, the reaction of the United States' European allies has dissipated official Washington. Italian Foreign Minister Colombo declared after a session of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers in Lisbon that the question of imposing economic sanctions against Iran was not even raised at the session.

IZVESTIYA: IRANIAN-IRAQI TIES DETERIORATING

ID151251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from V. Pshenkin roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Deterioration in Relations"]

[Text] The anti-Iranian campaign continues in the Iraqi press. The Iraqi Government newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH, in particular, writes: "The Iranian leaders are dreaming of exporting their so-called revolution to neighboring countries."

Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution, has addressed the Iranian people in connection with the deportation of Iranian citizens from Iraq. The Iraqi regime, Khomeyni stated, "should know that they are making a mistake and that the Muslim peoples will put that regime in its place."

As the New York TIMES reports, the Iraqi authorities have "permitted Iranian emigres to form armed groups devoted to the idea of overthrowing Khomeyni's government." "Although American officials have stated," the newspaper notes, "that these groups are receiving no American support and are not in contact with Washington, it is being said here that the United States is continuing to keep an attentive eye on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict." "The United States," the newspaper stresses, "has an interest in studying new diplomatic approaches to Iraq."

HAWATIMAH ASSESSES STEADFASTNESS SUMMIT, DISCUSSES TOPICS

LD152235 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Tripoli, April 15, TASS--We consider the present conference of the heads of the member-states of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation as a big success of all progressive forces of the Arab nation, Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), told journalists here. The convocation of the conference, he pointed out, followed a wide-scale campaign launched by the forces of reaction with a view to splitting the unity of the front and preventing (?from holding) a regular meeting. However, the course of the conference's work convincingly shows that the members of the front have successfully overcome all the intrigues of the forces of reaction and continue taking concrete steps to strengthen the unity of their ranks.

During the sittings, all the participants in the conference discussed in detail and with a great responsibility a wide range of matters facing Arab countries, Hawatimah said. The Palestinian delegation came forward with a clear-cut program of joint struggle against U.S. imperialism's and West European countries' attempts at imposing any partial solutions on the people of Palestine. Hawatimah emphasised that all the proposals and initiatives of West European countries in this or that way are connected with the U.S. version of a partial settlement and are unacceptable to the Palestinians.

The DFLP general secretary stressed that the Palestinians come out for the use of oil as weapon and for termination of the supply of oil and gas by the countries of the front to the United States as well as West European states if they will follow in the wake of the U.S. policy hostile to the interests of the Arab nation.

Hawatimah condemned the pro-imperialist policy of the regimes of the Sudan, Somalia, and Oman which provided their territories for U.S. military bases for their use against Iran and Persian Gulf states. He emphasised necessity of a boycott of the regimes by the front. He stated solidarity of the Palestinian resistance movement with the struggle of the peoples of Afghanistan and Iran for freedom and independence and stressed necessity to draw a clear line of distinction between enemies and friends of the Arab nation. Arab peoples, Hawatimah stated, must in every way strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and step up struggle against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and local reaction.

Hawatimah voiced firm confidence that the conference will become an important step in further strengthening the front and will promote the realisation of its tasks and goals.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON LIBERIAN DEVELOPMENTS

Speech by New Leader

LD151552 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Freetown, April 15, TASS--The new Government of Liberia will undertake all possible efforts to maintain and develop friendly relations with all countries which come out for peace, said Samuel Doe, head of state and prime minister of the country. We shall fully support the principles and the aims of the nonalignment movement, the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, he said in his speech by Radio Liberia.

Samuel Doe strongly criticised the policy of the previous regime, which he stressed, "did not accord with the aspirations of the poorest section of the population." The authorities, which bogged down in corruption, brought the country to the grievous plight, said the head of state. The majority of the population had no food products in sufficient quantities. In the country there are more unemployed than working people. The situation in the sphere of public health is so horrible that almost one in every five newly-born babies dies at the age less than one year. "There were cases of arbitrary arrest, unlawfully searches and confiscation of property, sentences were meted out without trial," said the Liberian leader.

The people's Redemption Council, he stressed, undertakes to build in the country a society based on justice and respect for human dignity.

Samuel Doe expressed solidarity with the liberation movements in the south of Africa and declared the readiness to support their struggle till the ultimate victory.

According to reports from Monrovia, the new authorities continue purging the state apparatus of the previous regime. Arrested were another 15 high-placed officials, including two ministers and the chief of police of the country. The headquarters of the True Whig Party, which ruled in Liberia, has been closed.

Tanov Commentary

LD152141 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Monrovia Radio reports that the military, who have staged a takeover in Liberia, fully control the situation in the country. More from our observer, Georgiy Tanov.

The government of President Tolbert, who was killed during the takeover, is charged with corruption and inability to handle state affairs. High-ranking officials of the toppled government will face a military tribunal specially set up to hear their cases. A curfew has been introduced. The new head of state, Samuel Doe, has made a statement on the principles of the country's foreign policy. It seems that the population of Liberia now waits for the main things: a detailed, constructive and realistic program in the field of home policy. It is complicated social and economic problems that trouble the country's public most of all. The feelings of alarm reached their peak during the suppression of workers' strikes and students' demonstrations a year ago. FRANCE-PRESSE and REUTERS agencies, as well as the press and radio of several West African countries, feel that there is nothing sensational about the takeover. Two weeks ago the Dakar weekly AFRIQUE NOUVELLE wrote that social upheavals, which the Liberian authorities tried to portray as the work of subversive outside groups, are in fact the expression of people's discontent and their demand for radical changes in home policy.

Will current developments in Liberia set the beginning to major social and economic changes? This will largely depend, as Africa's post-colonial history shows, on whether the army will enjoy the support of its own people, of the country's public. The fact that the military has set free activists and rank and file members of the opposition Progressive People's Party may be qualified as an intention to seek such a backing.

The present turbulent developments in Liberia have served to reveal the wrong side of the system in the country, which has always been reckoned by the Western propaganda as a model of the so-called moderate states in Africa and, what is more, as a showcase of the United States on the African Continent.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE

Arrival of Rashidov Delegation

LD151944 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Salisbury, April 15, TASS--A Soviet state delegation, led by Sharaf Rashidov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, came to Salisbury today. The delegation will attend celebrations on the occasion of the proclamation of the Zimbabwe independence.

The Soviet guests were welcomed by Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe Simon Mzenda and other officials. In a warm and friendly talk with Sharaf Rashidov, the minister highly appraised the USSR's contribution to the liberation of Zimbabwe. We know that the support of all progressive forces of the world and, above all, the Soviet Union, helped the Zimbabwe people attain independence. We stand for cooperation with the USSR and other peaceable countries, he said.

In a statement for the press, the head of the Soviet state delegation has expressed the hope that the USSR and Zimbabwe will develop the relations of friendship and cooperation for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of consolidation of universal peace. The Zimbabwe people's feeling of joy and legitimate satisfaction is shared in the Soviet Union, stressed Sharaf Rashidov, your victory is the victory of international solidarity in the just struggle for full abolition of racism and colonialism.

Dolgev Commentary

LD152152 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Andrey Dolgev commentary]

[Excerpts] In a few days Zimbabwe will become independent. The leader of the white settlers, Ian Smith, will not attend the ceremony proclaiming independence.

Of course the ceremony is no place for Ian Smith to be, but the presence of high-ranking guests from Britain, including Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, will be something of a political paradox. It would be difficult to find anyone that could surpass the Tory government in political trickery applied to prevent a Patriotic Front government from coming to power. With Zimbabwe's independence the last British colony on African soil will disappear. No African country, Zimbabwe even more so, got independence as a present from Britain. Freedom was won in heroic struggle by liberation movements.

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Sometimes the struggle was peaceful, sometimes it was an armed struggle. Were it not for the stand of the British governments and their encouragement of the racist regime Zimbabwe would not have had to wage a bloody war for so many years and lose 20,000 men. But all the efforts of Britain to substitute true independence by a neocolonialist regime of its stooges in Zimbabwe have failed. No one granted freedom to the people of Zimbabwe. They won it in a stubborn battle against torture squads, their puppets and even official London--now showering greetings upon the new government. In a few days a flag with the legendary bird of Zimbabwe will be raised and the 50th independent state will appear on the map of Africa. The situation inside the country is very complex. There are many people inside and outside the country willing to influence the political course of the new government but its activities in the month and half since the elections gives rise to hopes that the dreams of the African masses will come true. There is hope that after entering the family of independent states and the Organization of African Unity, Zimbabwe will strengthen the progressive anti-imperialist front that has done so much for the victory of the people of Zimbabwe.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES ILICHEV; TALKS BEGIN

LD151539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "Complete Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Luanda--USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev, who has arrived in the People's Republic of Angola, has been received by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]--Labor Party and president of Angola. Warm greetings and best wishes from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the other Soviet leaders, were conveyed to the Angolan president. After expressing profound gratitude, J.E. dos Santos in his turn asked that cordial greetings and good wishes be conveyed to L.I. Brezhnev and the other leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state.

Meetings were also held with Jo Mateus, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo; A. van Dunen, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee; P. Jorge, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Angolan foreign minister; and V. da Silva Moura, his deputy.

In the course of the warm, comradely conversations, which were held in a spirit of solidarity and complete mutual understanding, an exchange of opinions took place on the situation prevailing in southern Africa, on a number of other topical international problems and also on questions of further developing Soviet-Angolan relations on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

OGARKOV, PAVLOVSKIY SEE BOTSWANA DEFENSE CHIEF

LD151451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 11 April Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Maj Gen M. Merafhe, commander of the Botswana defense forces, who is on vacation in the USSR.

A friendly talk on questions of mutual interest took place between Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and Maj Gen M. Merafhe.

Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, took part in the talk.

S. AFRICA, WEST IMPEDE NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT

LD151553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Nikanorov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Under the Racists' Thumb"]

[Text] The Zimbabwe people's victory over the forces of colonialism, racism and imperialism is a success for all Africa's progressive forces, including the people of Namibia, Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) stated in an interview.

Indeed, the forthcoming proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence indicates that the mobilization and unity of all patriotic forces and support for their action by the African and international public are factors which the enemies of Africa's true freedom are finding harder and harder to ignore. However, while making forced concessions in one case, they try to take their revenge in another.

Recent facts show that Pretoria is very far from wanting to resolve the Namibian question taking the African majority's interests in account. If it is true that the Zimbabwe people's success inspires Namibian patriots, the racists desire to avoid another defeat is equally obvious.

As is known, as early as 1977 a so-called "Contact Group" or representatives of five Western powers--the United States, Britain, France, Canada and the FRG--was set up with the mission of organizing elections in Namibia under UN supervision. Adopting a constructive position, SWAPO gave its agreement to this plan. Only the constant torpedoing of the relevant talks by South Africa made it impossible to achieve any progress in this direction. Moreover the Western "Five," under Pretoria's thumb, renounced their own formerly agreed principles.

According to the plan, the question of creating a demilitarized zone in northern Namibia was basically agreed. It was envisaged that no military contingents would be deployed there, and that the zone would be patrolled by UN troops. But contacts between the Western "Five" and South Africa showed that the latter seeks to keep 20 of its military bases in the "demilitarized" zone and at the same time to establish control over the SWAPO armed forces. The trend is clear: To resolve the Namibian question without the participation of Namibia's sole legitimate representative--SWAPO.

Events in recent days have confirmed these designs. G. Viljoen, administrator general of Namibia, made a trip to London; although the trip was presented as "private" he was received entirely officially by British Foreign Secretary Carrington. Apart from the fact that such a meeting is a flagrant violation of numerous UN resolutions, London thereby virtually gave its blessing to the illegal occupation of Namibia in the future as well. Of course, the British bourgeois press did not hold forth on the motives for such a favorable attitude toward apartheid. But G. Viljoen himself, addressing the Foreign Press Club, made it clear that Pretoria expects from multilateral talks on the Namibian issue with the participation of the five Western states only the kind of outcome which takes its own interests fully into account. These interests lie in the perpetuation--under various smoke-screens--of control over Namibia and its rich resources. The same goals are pursued by the West.

Many observers have predicted that after the Zimbabwe people's victory the position of South Africa and its Western patrons on the Namibian problem will toughen. There is now every reason to assert that these predictions are coming true.

Nujoma Interview

LD151024 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Lusaka, April 15, TASS--The situation in Namibia is still explosive and fraught with serious consequences because of the continuing escalation of aggression by the South African racists against the Namibian people with the object of suppressing their striving for freedom and independence, says Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, the South West Africa People's Organization.

Applying repressive racist laws on the territory of the country, the occupation authorities are imprisoning thousands of people sympathising with SWAPO, he said in a TASS interview. The martial law proclaimed last year by the agent of the South African racist regime, Namibia's [then] "administrator-general" Steyn authorises soldiers to execute on the spot, arrest and torture anyone whom they regard as "terrorist". Many SWAPO leaders were detained in concentration camps or in the Robben Island prison. Most villages in Namibia have been utterly destroyed by punitive detachments alleging that their residents were connected with guerrillas.

The Republic of South Africa is extending its aggressive actions also beyond the boundaries of Namibia. Barbarous air raids are staged daily against the Angolan provinces of Cuando-Cubango, Cunene, Mocamedes, and the Zambian Western Province.

All these actions, Sam Nujoma says, are designed to undermine the economy and political stability of both countries with the object of compelling them to abandon support for the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

In the obtaining situation the Namibian people have no alternative to stepping up the armed struggle under SWAPO leadership.

Today, Sam Nujoma said, guerrilla detachments are operating in the north-western, northern, north-eastern, north-central and central regions of the country. Military operations are already conducted in the south of Namibia, too.

The fighters of the people's liberation army are backed by the broad mass of the people in the successful military operations. The population everywhere is supporting the freedom fighters, giving them shelter and food and notifying them of enemy movements. The guerrillas in turn, conduct big political activities and set up mobile schools.

NEW IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT NOTES CUBAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD141427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yevgeniy Bay dispatch under the rubric "World of Socialism": "Images of Havana"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] IZVESTIYA's new correspondent Yevgeniy Bay has begun working in the Republic of Cuba. Today we publish his first report.

Havana--The results of the national economy's development last year, which were summed up at the December session of the National People's Assembly, attest that the country has achieved considerable successes in fulfilling the decisions of the First Communist Party of Cuba Congress. Behind dry figures I see electric light in remote settlements in Pinar del Rio Province; home-produced Giron buses, gleaming with fresh paint, are replacing worn-out British-made Leylands; there are new textiles, refrigerators and television sets in Havana shop-windows.

Cuba's successes in strengthening the economy are both weighty and visible. However, this does not mean that the country has resolved all the problems which existed. There is still rationing of certain kinds of foods and household articles. Raising labor productivity in a number of sectors of the economy requires great effort. The leaders of Cuba's Communist Party and Government openly say so in their speeches, and the Cuban press writes about this.

The country has recently encountered some unforeseen difficulties. The strong tropical cyclone Frederick, which hit Cuba last September, caused serious flooding in the western part of the country. Great damage has been caused to the national economy by "rust" disease and so-called blue mold, which have hit sugar cane and tobacco plantations. However, despite these unfavorable factors, the country's working people are quite determined to overcome the existing difficulties.

The Communist Party Central Committee plenum and the National Assembly session, both held at the end of last year, adopted a broad program of measures aimed at increasing labor productivity, enhancing enterprises' responsibility for the quality of their output and strengthening planning and financial discipline. This was also the purpose of the recently adopted resolutions of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers on reorganizing a number of the country's ministries and departments.

"The measures will undoubtedly open up new opportunities for the development of our economy," Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the Cuban National Assembly Executive Committee, said in conversation with me. "We are not talking of a short-term campaign but of a fundamental change in the very approach to resolving problems and a break with old concepts."

My interlocutor recalled Comrade Fidel Castro's words: Cuba's people possess high political and public awareness; it helps them to accomplish amazing, wonderful things.

Cuba is still true to the spirit of solidarity. Cuban specialists--construction workers, teachers and doctors--are working in 18 developing countries: Angola and Jamaica, Mozambique and Nicaragua, Grenada and Ethiopia. The Island of Freedom's disinterested international assistance is greatly appreciated by countries which have embarked on the path of independent development.

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IZVESTIYA REPORTS EVENTS AT PERU'S EMBASSY IN CUBA

LD151411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Lapskiy article under the rubric "International Remarks": "Fueling the Fire"]

[Text] Western--primarily American--propaganda is seeking any pretext to fan the anti-Cuban campaign, which first dies down a little, then flares up again. New "facts" have now emerged.

The other day in Havana a group of persons forced their way onto Peruvian Embassy territory. As a result of the attack a Cuban Interior Ministry employee guarding the embassy entrance died. The intruders demanded to be given the right to leave the country.

People are now trying to present those people practically as heroes, although they broke into embassy territory by force, caused material damage, violated the rules of diplomatic inviolability and killed an Interior Ministry employee. Naturally, such a stance cannot fail to arouse indignation.

Who are these people, who are still on Peruvian Embassy territory? The Cuban newspaper GRANMA defines them as consisting of criminals, class misfits, vagrants and other anti-social elements. There is not a single person among them, the newspaper stresses, who has been persecuted for political reasons and needs the right of political asylum.

Cuba, a statement published by the revolutionary government on this issue says, willingly opened its doors--as it has always done--to allow them to leave the country. That is exactly how Cuba has acted in the past with everyone who found themselves in opposition to socialism and the revolution. As Comrade Fidel Castro stated, the fulfillment of such a historic mission as the accomplishment of revolution and the building of socialism is purely voluntary.

The Cuban Government is displaying restraint and humanity in the situation which has arisen. A Red Cross post has been set up close to Peru's diplomatic mission to give essential medical aid, necessary sanitary and hygienic measures have been adopted and the problems of food and drinking water have been resolved. The Cuban press stresses that the present situation will be resolved by diplomatic means.

The United States, which in recent times has repeatedly initiated noisy anti-Cuban campaigns, has outdone itself this time. However, its false "concern" for the destiny of the Cubans on the territory of the Peruvian Embassy gives away its real desire to organize a new provocation against Cuba.

Meanwhile large rallies are taking place all over the Island of Freedom in support of the just and humane position occupied by the revolutionary government in connection with the incident.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH CASTRO IN HAVANA

LD141012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has received Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, who is in Havana, on an official visit.

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Various aspects of the development of political and cultural cooperation between Cuba and the Soviet Union and the possibilities and prospects for further deepening and perfecting forms of cooperation between the communist parties and both states in the fields of culture, art and in the political sphere were discussed.

Departure for Home

LD151146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The official visit to Cuba by the Soviet delegation headed by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, has ended. The delegation has left for home.

Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers' Hart, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and the republic's minister of culture, and other officials saw the delegation off at the airport.

FURTHER REPORT ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO BRAZIL

LD160954 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Brasilia, April 16, TASS--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet that is now staying here had yesterday meetings and conversations with a number of Brazilian state leaders. The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet is led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet E.A. Shevardnadze.

Possibilities of cooperation between the USSR and Brazil were pointed out during the conversation with Minister of External Affairs Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. The head of the delegation E.A. Shevardnadze handed over to the minister Leonid Brezhnev's message to be presented to Brazil's President Joao Figueiredo.

A meeting with Brazil's Acting Minister of Mining and Energy A. Braballio was also held. The possibilities of cooperation energetics were discussed.

Questions of exchanges in culture and sports were touched upon during a meeting with Minister of Education and Culture Eduardo Portella.

On the same day the delegation was received by Brazil's Vice President Aureliano Chaves. There was a thorough exchange of opinions on the prospects of the development of friendly, equal and mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and Brazil. The sides expressed mutual interest in further widening Soviet-Brazilian relations in different spheres.

The USSR Embassy in Brazil held a reception in honor of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Present at the reception were Brazil's Vice President Aureliano Chaves, presidents of the Senate and of the House of Deputies of the National Congress, prominent political and public figures, representatives of diplomatic corps, journalists. The reception was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Today the delegation leaves on a tour of the country.

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LENIN SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LD152108 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 15 Mar 80

[Text] Moscow, April 15, TASS--The foundations and the principles of the Soviet foreign policy, laid by Lenin, the Leninist ideas of struggle for peace are now firmly in the minds of millions, said Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He opened today a scientific conference in Moscow dedicated to the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth. The conference is attended by scientists from 40 countries.

Mikhail Zimyanin said that reactionary imperialist circles, above all in the United States, have stepped up their activities at the turn of the 1970s-1980s. They are leading things to aggravation of the international situation, seeking a recurrence of "cold war" and building up a violent arms race with a view to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The United States and its allies, said the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have unleashed an aggression, a veritable undeclared war against Afghanistan, the people of which are building a new life. The Beijing leaders, obsessed by great power-chauvinistic, hegemonistic desires are direct accomplices of the U.S. imperialists, are enemies of peace and socialism.

Taking the necessary steps to insure the security of the Soviet Union and coordinating its actions with fraternal socialist countries, the CPSU and the Soviet state firmly and consistently carry out the policy of preservation and consolidation of peace, deepening and development of detente, stressed Mikhail Zimyanin.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said Mikhail Zimyanin, is looking forward to its 26th congress, is carrying out a tremendous volume of political, theoretical, organizing and educational work. The CPSU believes that consolidation of the unbreakable unity of the party and the people is the cornerstone of its activities.

Director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee Academician Anatoliy Yegorov, stressed in his report that obvious in the present-day conditions is the growing tendency for unity, consolidation of the revolutionary process. Meanwhile, there is an exceedingly great diversity of different objectives, means and forms of revolutionary transformation of reality.

Academician Yegorov pointed to the consolidation of the unity of the revolutionary forces of the world on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, intensification of the struggle against imperialist reaction, expansionism and hegemonism, consolidation of the socialist community. This tendency, he said, is the imperious call of our epoch.

Speaking at the conference today also were representatives of the GDR, France, Uruguay, Poland, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, Japan, Cuba and other countries.

The scientific conference is continuing its work.

'Practical Legacy' Tenets

LD152110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The "Marxism-Leninism and the Contemporary Epoch" scientific conference opened in Moscow today, with representatives of fraternal communist and workers' parties taking part.

This is devoted to the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered the introductory address. He said, in part: [begin recording]

Dear comrades, dear foreign guests, friends:

This scientific conference, "Marxism-Leninism and the Contemporary Epoch," is devoted to a momentous date, the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. We are marking this glorious anniversary in an atmosphere in which the Soviet people, implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, is carrying out peaceful communist construction. Leaning upon the colossal material and spiritual potential of the country, and uniting the advantages of the socialist order with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, our party and people are solving new revolutionary-creative tasks which have today grown in both scale and complexity. We are directing our efforts to the development by all possible means of the productive forces of the country, the further strengthening of its political, economic and defense might and the raising of the material and cultural level of the life of Soviet people. Our people greet Lenin's anniversary in an atmosphere of invincible ideopolitical and social cohesion and in the fraternal unity of all nations and peoples of the Soviet Union. Lenin's ideas, Lenin's personality, his titanic revolutionary activity have exerted and continue to show the most profound influence on the course of history. Without Lenin, the form of the modern world is inconceivable. Truly, the interest of new generations in Lenin as a man is unfading. The force of moral example of this remarkable son of mankind is vast. The further we progress along the path pointed out by Lenin, the more profoundly we realize the necessity of again and again turning to Lenin and to his unfading ideotheoretical and practical legacy. Carefully reading Lenin's brilliant tenets we discover more and more new facets in them and penetrate increasingly deeply into their truly inexhaustible contents. Upholding and maintaining the articles of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of proletarian internationalism from the encroachments of class opponents and revisionists of all hues, communists consider it a sacred duty to further creatively develop our revolutionary science and to study the objective natural laws of social development, the new processes and tendencies in the life of the modern world; to seek out and find effective ways of resolving the new problems which confront us.

The prerequisite for successful solution of social problems is permanent, profound study and creative development of all the richness of Lenin's ideas. Thus does our party proceed, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev himself, conducting a tireless, fruitful elaboration of the problems of revolutionary theory, developing it in a creative way. [applause] [end recording]

Academician Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, delivered a report entitled "The Contemporary Epoch Is the Epoch of the Triumph of Leninism." The conference is continuing.

MOSCOW DARI ON RELIGIOUS LIFE OF MUSLIMS IN USSR

TA151049 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1530 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Report on interview with Ziyautdin Babakhanov, the head of the spiritual administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan--date and place not given]

[Text] Dear listeners: Western propaganda is exerting great efforts to mislead world public circles regarding real conditions in the Soviet Union. The problem of religious freedom in the Soviet Union, and especially among the Islamic people, is one of the targets of such propaganda attacks. We have asked Ziyautdin Babakhanov, the great mufti and the head of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, to make a statement regarding Muslim life; about how their spiritual life is administered and by whom.

The life of Soviet Muslims is administered through four spiritual leaderships. While elaborating on them Mufti Babakhanov said: We count the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the center of which is in the city of Tashkent, as department number one. This leadership administers the spiritual life of the Muslims of five Soviet republics.

The Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Siberia and the European regions of the Soviet Union, whose center is in the city of [name indistinct], is counted as department number two. The third spiritual administration is in the city of Baku, and the fourth administration is in the city of [name indistinct]. The entire religious life of the Muslims of the Soviet Union is administered through these spiritual administrations. The spiritual administrations are responsible for the construction of new mosques, and for the maintenance of old mosques. A very pleasant fact is that during the past year alone more than 50 mosques in the Soviet Union have been repaired. We also publish religious literature and [word indistinct] news, and in these [word indistinct] we mention the days of the feasts. For example in Tashkent's mosques prayers are held five times a day, and all the mosques are open for everybody. Of course on Fridays more people attend to take part in the Friday prayer. During the Friday prayer 3,000 to 4,000 people gather in every mosque, which outwardly is seen as the best proof of religious freedom, guaranteed by the USSR Constitution.

[Question] We know that within the framework of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan and also within the framework of the other religious departments large libraries exist and considerable religious literature is published by these administrations. Please comment on this and also about the [words indistinct] and the activity of the spiritual administration.

[Answer] Yes, it is true. A library exists within the framework of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and in this library there are 35,000 copies of various religious books, among which are more than 3,000 hand-written ancient books, that are regarded as the treasure of our department. In order to provide adequate quantities of the Holy Koran for the Muslims of the Central Asian republics, during the past 20 years the Holy Koran has been published by us six times and has been distributed among the faithful through the mosques. We also publish [word indistinct] and in these [word indistinct] we mention the times of prayers and the days of Islamic festivals.

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Moreover, our spiritual administration publishes its religious magazine, THE MUSLIMS OF THE EASTERN SOVIET UNION, in five languages: Uzbeki, Arabic, Persian, English and French. Recently we have published a considerable amount of religious literature. For example in 1974 we published the book ("Sayid al-Bukhari") on the occasion of the 1100th birth anniversary of this great imam. His book, ("Al-Adab Al-Mufrat"), as well as many other religious books have been published. This year a book dealing with Muslim life and the meaning of Islam in the Soviet Union will be printed. Of course our activity is not limited only to what I have said. Even this clearly shows that the followers of religious faith in the Soviet Union are not under any kind of pressure by the government, and can observe any kind of religious activity and follow any kind of religion.

[Question] Finally, please answer another question. What kind of relations exist between Soviet Muslims and the Muslims of other countries within the framework of the spiritual administration?

[Answer] All four of our religious departments have the opportunity to send students who graduate from Tashkent's Islamic [word indistinct] to continue their education in Islamic countries where special higher educational institutes exist. Moreover, to secure the noble aims of its religious leaderships, and particularly the development of all-round contacts with the co-religionists, the Soviet Government renders assistance to these departments. As a result we have the opportunity to invite many of the great figures of the Muslim faith from various countries so that they may become acquainted with the life of Muslims in our country and talk about our country and their peoples. Recently, for example, Muslim representatives of more than 70 countries visited the Soviet Union and our republics of Central Asia. They saw with their own eyes the extent to which Soviet people, including Muslims, are happy, and we have reciprocally visited most of the world's countries. We always welcome our country's visitors. We strive and endeavor to consolidate solidarity, peace and fraternity among all individuals.

ZIMYANIN CONGRATULATES ATHLETES ON WINTER OLYMPICS

LD152016 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 15, TASS--The Government of the USSR today arranged a reception in honour of the Soviet athletes, participants in the 13th Winter Olympic Games.

Present at the reception were secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Olympics-80 Organizing Committee Ignaty Novikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Tikhon Kiselyov, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions Alexey Shibayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League Boris Pastukhov, ministers, heads of party, local government, public and sport organizations, well-known athletes and trainers.

Mikhail Zimyanin congratulated the athletes on their accomplishments at the Lake Placid winter Olympics and wished the Soviet Olympians successes at the summer Olympic games.

Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee Sergey Pavlov, three-time Olympic championess Irina Rodnina, speaking on behalf of the athletes, expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, to Leonid Brezhnev personally for the invariable care for the development of physical culture and sports in our country.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU160746 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 80

["Communique on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 15 April 1980. Invited to the plenum were obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen and leaders of ministries and departments not belonging to the Central Committee or the Auditing Commission, responsible workers of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, as well as Bureau members and candidate members of Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom, a number of gorkom and raykom first secretaries, and leaders of some enterprises in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast.

Organizational issues were discussed.

In connection with the appointment of [Aleksandr Platonovich] Botvin as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, he was relieved of the duties of Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member.

The plenum promoted Army General Gerasimov, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District, and Kachura, Donetskii Obkom first secretary, from Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate members to full members.

The plenum elected Kachalovskiy, Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom first secretary, and Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, as Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate members.

Girenko, Khersonskiy Obkom first secretary, was promoted from Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee candidate member to full member.

The plenum examined a report by Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom on the organizational and political work performed to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the national economic plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year period. A report on the issue was delivered by Goncharenko, Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom first secretary.

Participating in the debate were comrades: Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Grintsov, Sumskiy Obkom first secretary; Misnichenko, Kharkovskiy Obkom second secretary; Kavun, Zhitomirskiy Obkom first secretary; Vaslayayev, Nikolayevskiy Obkom first secretary; (Nivalov), Dnepropetrovskiy Obkom second secretary; Kulikov, Ukrainian minister of ferrous metallurgy; Kolesnikov, stope brigade leader in the Molodogvardeyskaya mine in the Krasnodon Coal Mining Association, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast; Zharkov, Zhdanovskiy Gorkom first secretary in Donetskaya Oblast; Lubenets, Ukrainian minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises; Makrenko, Krymskiy Obkom first secretary; Didenko, Antratsitovskiy Raykom first secretary in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast; Strelchenko, sector chief in the Trudovskaya mine in the Donetsk Coal Mining Association; Korzh, Ukrainian minister of sovkhoses; and Vodinistov, Zapordzhskiy Gorkom first secretary.

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The plenum was addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The plenum adopted appropriate decisions on the issues discussed.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES PRIMORSKIY KRAYKOM PLENUM IN VLADIVOSTOK

OW101205 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0235 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Speech by Comrade Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 9 April Sixth Plenum of the Primorskiy Kraykom--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades: Permit me first to fulfill a pleasant and honorable task, to convey to you and through you to all the working people of Primorye a warm and cordial greeting and best wishes for great success in work and all the good things in life from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

What does our elective aktiv represent today? It represents 4.7 million communists elected to leading party organs, 2,286,000 deputies at all levels, and more than 22 million members of elected trade union and Komsomol organs. The elective aktiv can be referred to as the cream of our society--vanguard workers and kolkhozniks, specialists of industry and agriculture, scientific workers, heads of enterprises and organizations, communists and nonparty people--all of whom are closely linked with labor collectives. The aktiv bears the collective thoughts and experience of the masses and an inexhaustible reserve of creative force and energy. It is a reliable support and reserve of the party and state. Work with the aktiv is an inalienable component of our cadre policy.

Today, experience with the elective aktiv in the kray was comprehensively revealed at the plenum in the interesting report by Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin and in the speeches of other comrades. This is good experience and it can be seen clearly that the kraykom is working with the aktiv in a purposeful manner and is teaching people and educating them with concrete instructions. A definite system has become established in this task. It is important that all of this work is closely coordinated with the solution of economic and social tasks.

We have begun the responsible concluding stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan and a year of active preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. The preceding period, like the 1970's as a whole, was full of great events in the lives of the Soviet people. Our country has advanced considerably in all spheres of social and economic development. The welfare of the people has grown significantly and the international position of the Soviet state has strengthened. Overall, a good moral and political atmosphere exists in our country. The Soviet people are selflessly and creatively working in all sections of communist construction and augmenting their contribution to the development of the economy and culture and to strengthening the defensive capability of our motherland. Their political activity is growing and socialist democracy is expanding and deepening.

Comrade Brezhnev's vivid speech at his meeting with voters of the Baumanskiy Electoral District of Moscow City was of great social and political significance. The speech, profound in content and corresponding with the innermost thoughts and aspirations of the people, was essentially a concentrated expression of the party's political platform on the brink of the 1980's and a concrete program of our further constructive work. This speech inspires the Soviet people to work with even greater energy.

The Leninist jubilee adds a new impulse to the entire work of the party and people. More than 4.5 million working people, 200,000 brigades, shops, farms and more than 6,000 collectives of enterprises have pledged to fulfill the 5-year plan period by the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. Many have already honorably fulfilled these pledges and they are being awarded honorary Leninist certificates. I am pleased to note that this award has been earned by more than 16,000 workers of your kray. The labor upsurge is bringing positive results.

I would like to note with satisfaction that your plenum is devoting truly great attention to questions connected with the fulfillment of the instructions and recommendations expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to regions of Siberia and the Far East. Today the great national economic and political significance of this visit can be seen particularly clearly. It had a profound influence on the entire activities of party, state, and economic organs in accelerating the complex development of natural resources and development of productive forces in the country's east.

Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov cited convincing facts attesting to the great transformations in Siberia and the Far East during recent times. For example, more than 3.6 billion rubles of capital investments have been allocated to the national economy of Primorye since the beginning of the 5-year plan period, and the people of Primorye are not remaining indebted. They are responding to the party's concern with actual deeds. During the past few years the Primorskiy mining and concentrating combine, the Luchegorsk open-cut coal mine and new production of facilities for the extraction and processing of nonferrous metals have been commissioned in the kray. The base of the construction industry, predicated to the further growth of capital construction, is being strengthened. Completion of construction of the first stage of Vostochnyy port was a great victory and other unique coal loading complex--with a capacity of 6 million tons of transloaded coal a year is the country's largest--was commissioned ahead of schedule. The Far Eastern Scientific Center is drawing attention as increasing confidence and broad new prospects for the development of science in the far east are opening up.

It is noteworthy that during the past 4 years the kray's industry has fulfilled state plans and produced 220 million rubles worth of products above annual targets. It is most important that the basic increase in production volume is being achieved through increasing labor productivity. The successes of fishermen have been significant and they are fulfilling the 5-year plan tasks for products and canned goods ahead of schedule. The successes achieved by the working people of Primorye are being deservedly assessed.

In accord with the results of 1979, the kray has been awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. Red banners have also been presented to a number of your cities, rayons, enterprises and organizations.

Permit me, dear comrades, to sincerely congratulate you on your victory in the all-union socialist competition and to wish you new achievements for the benefit of our beloved motherland. We particularly congratulate those collectives which made the greatest contribution to this victory.

While giving a deserving assessment of work done, the party nonetheless sees shortcomings and pressing problems, and takes stock of difficulties. The November CPSU Central Committee Plenum recognized the need to even more persistently and more energetically implement the party's economic policy and to achieve increases in the efficiency and quality of all our work so as to achieve the best results. We are talking primarily about strengthening the responsibility of economic leaders, party organizations, and of the entire aktiv for fulfillment of the plan tasks for 1980 and of the 5-year plan as a whole.

This year the kray's industry is, overall, fulfilling the plan, but the growth rates of production envisaged by good and intense socialist pledges are not being insured and there is room for improvement. What is a pledge? It is the plan plus calculated real reserves: It is the collective's declaration of more efficient labor; it is also the high moral duty of the people. We must struggle for fulfillment of pledges. The responsibility of party and economic leaders and of the entire collective in this is great insofar as the unity of word and deed to them must be law.

Participants in today's plenum spoke self-critically about shortcomings. Work must be more persistent in order to bring up the lagging sectors of production and serious attention should be paid to better utilize our great reserve capacities. Here is one example: Last year, only 78 percent of the capacity of the large Novospasskiy cement plant was utilized. At the same time construction projects in Primorye and in other oblasts stood idle due to a shortage of cement. This and other facts testify that scheduling development and the complete use of our capacities is still being slowly solved. Efforts must be increased in this direction.

Comrade Kapitonov also talked about railway transportation problems. The friendly and combined work of party organizations in various kinds of transportation is of great significance. Leningrad, for example, has successfully accomplished this. Due to the conditions in Primorye, the coordination of activities of various transportation organizations is urgent and vital. Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov stressed the need to step up work in insuring the safeguarding of socialist property in transportation and in other branches.

A serious test faced the rural working people this winter. Livestock wintering, especially during its final stage, is tense. Party, soviet and economic organizations are using all efforts to preserve the livestock and not to allow reduction of livestock productivity. The party Central Committee constantly devotes attention to all of these questions. Extensive aid in feed, equipment and other resources is being rendered to agriculture.

During his trip to regions of Siberia and the Far East, Comrade Brezhnev devoted attention to the need to meet the population's demands for meat, milk and vegetables through local production. Much is being done in this respect in the kray, but if one is to speak frankly the task is being solved slowly so far. More funds are being invested in agriculture but returns are growing poorly. Comrades spoke about this at today's plenum in a party and self-critical manner. The foremost task now is to conduct spring sowing on all farms in an organized manner and to lay a dependable foundation for a good harvest.

The problem of labor resources is topical for Primorye. The shortage of manpower is also felt in many other regions of the country.

Under such conditions the party, soviet and economic organs in the kray obviously must solve in a more persistent manner the question of retaining people, strive for more effective use of manpower and bring proper order to all sections of production and life. The kraykom and krayispolkom have done much in this respect. It is necessary to step up work in fulfilling the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUGCTU on further strengthening labor discipline and reducing the turnover of cadres in the national economy.

The great tasks at the present stage require that party organizations constantly improve their organizational and political work and step up party influence on all sectors. I would like to single out questions of further improving control on and checking of fulfillment. Life has proven that we lose much owing to poor discipline, the irresponsible attitude of some officials toward their duties, and because control over fulfillment of party and government directives is poorly organized in a number of organizations. Control must permeate all organizational work and be implemented daily and operatively and be genuinely effective. This is the way work must be organized in every party and soviet organ and in every economic and public organization. It is also necessary to strengthen public control in every possible way. We are talking about the numerous aktive, various kinds of commissions, councils and other forces which are not always operating properly and this situation is being exploited by dishonest people. Attempts must be made to insure that control is effective and oriented toward achieving final results, that it insures organic unity of verification, prevention and elimination of shortcomings, and is principled and businesslike in character.

Comrade Kapitonov continued by noting the great role and responsibility of communists who were elected to various leading organs. This responsibility is stipulated by the leading position of our party. The responsibility of communists is to be in the vanguard everywhere and in everything. It is dictated by the trust with which the Soviet people regard party leadership. In addressing party activists in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out that by enjoying the great respect of collectives each one can do much, inspire their comrades through words and personal example and lead them toward new work achievements.

Comrade Kapitonov then spoke on the international situation. We have lived under conditions of peace for almost 35 years. This is the greatest achievement of our party and we owe this to the wise course of the CPSU Central Committee and the untiring activities of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The Communist Party has unwaveringly been pursuing the Leninist foreign policy course, combining a consistent love for peace with a firm rebuff to aggression. It manifests untiring concern for creating favorable conditions for the peaceful and creative labor of the Soviet people. An inexhaustible internal source of our might has always been and still is the cohesion and unity of the Soviet society, which is a unique property of socialism. Our entire work, political, organizational and ideological, must be directed in the future toward strengthening the ideological-political and morale unity of our society, and the cohesion of all classes, social strata, nations and nationalities of the country.

Your plenum, the speaker noted, is being held in a businesslike, principled and comradely atmosphere. It is a reflection of the beneficial atmosphere which has been firmly established in our party and country and in which the abilities of our cadres are being more fully revealed and the initiative and creativity of all Soviet people are developing. Primorskiy Kray is far away from the center of the country, but it is near and precious to the heart of every Soviet person. Primorye is the forepost of our motherland, its eastern seagate.

Allow me, dear comrades, Comrade Kapitonov said in conclusion, to express confidence that communists and all kray working people will achieve new successes in fulfilling the tasks, which have been posed by the party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL REVIEWS 1979 TRADE

LD141123 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 13 Signed to Press 24 Mar 80
pp 20-21

[Article by V. Klochek, member of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry Collegium and chief of the Ministry Main Economic Planning Administration: "USSR Foreign Trade in 1979"]

[Text] The dynamic growth of the USSR economy, the intensification of socialist economic integration processes and the efforts of the CPSU and Soviet state in the sphere of deepening foreign economic ties with industrially developed capitalist countries and developing states make for the steady development of our country's foreign trade. In 1979 USSR foreign trade turnover increased by 14.3 percent compared with 1978, reaching R80.3 billion.

The increase in trade turnover as a whole resulted from a slight increase in physical volume and a substantial rise in foreign trade prices for a number of export and import goods, particularly oil and other energy sources. The latter fact applies mainly to trade with the capitalist countries. Because they are plan-regulated, foreign trade prices in the world socialist market were not subject to significant fluctuations.

In 1979 the Soviet Union traded with 131 countries, and the legal foundations for trade relations with 111 countries was regulated by bilateral treaties and agreements.

Imports

In 1979 goods worth R37.9 billion were imported for the Soviet national economy, which is 9.6 percent more than in 1978. Some 56.6 percent of all imported goods were purchased from the socialist countries. Some 20.7 percent more goods were imported from developed capitalist countries than in 1978, which raised their share of Soviet imports from 31.8 to 35 percent. Imports from developing countries increased somewhat too.

Machinery, equipment and transport facilities worth R14.4 billion were imported in 1979. The predominant items in this group of goods are complete plants, lines, installations and other items enabling us to arrange, within the optimum time scale, the output of needed industrial products. For the different industrial sectors the cost of imported equipment was (in millions of rubles): metallurgical--291; chemical--1,754; power--350; textile--390; timber and pulp and paper--216; food and gustatory--334; and printing--73. Ships and ship equipment worth R1.229 billion were imported for maritime and river transport needs, and rolling stock and equipment worth almost R570 million was imported for railroad transport.

In 1979 agriculture acquired from the foreign market a variety of machinery and equipment worth R665 million.

Most of the machinery and equipment is purchased from CEMA countries. Last year the USSR received from these countries goods in this group worth R9.3 billion, which was 64.8 percent of overall Soviet imports of machinery and equipment. Imports from the CEMA countries included forging and pressing equipment, printing machines, cranes, ships, diesel railroad cars, chemical equipment, computers and other machine-building articles.

Imports of these products from the developed capitalist countries amounted to R4.5 billion in 1979, a considerable proportion being in accordance with barter agreements. Western firms supplied equipment for a number of industrial projects under construction in the USSR, in particular for the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine and chemical plants, the Kama truck plant and Cheboksary tractor plant, the oil, gas, wood processing and pulp and paper industries, 1980 Olympic sites and others.

Rolled ferrous metals worth R1.161 billion and pipes of various diameters worth R1.374 billion were imported in 1979 for various national economic sectors.

In order to meet more fully the population's demand for food and gustatory and for industrial goods and to supply food and light industry enterprises with the raw materials they need, the following were imported in 1979: 3.8 million tons of unrefined sugar, 40,400 tons of coffee, 126,300 tons of cocoa beans, 49,400 tons of tea, 906,800 tons of fresh fruit, 147,100 tons of fresh vegetables, 66,500 tons of tobacco, 318.2 million meters of various textiles, 117.4 million pairs of footwear of various kinds, furniture worth R373.7 million and other goods.

A great deal of work is being done to increase the effectiveness of imports. Measures are being taken to accelerate the commissioning of imported industrial and other equipment. The further, more rational development of imports is linked also to the improvement of their structure by eliminating imports of industrial and agricultural goods which can be produced in the country.

Exports

In value terms Soviet exports, the main source of currency for to pay for imports, increased in 1979 by 18.9 percent, to a considerable extent as the result of the increased price of a number of goods on the world market. There was a particularly sharp rise in the price of energy sources on the capitalist market, as a result of which the relative value of fuel and raw material goods in USSR exports increased appreciably, to over one-half.

A considerable proportion of the fuel and energy resources (crude oil, petroleum products, coal, coke and anthracite) was exported to CEMA countries. Soviet energy sources continued to be delivered to Western countries and developing states as well.

Industrial raw materials--ores, concentrates and metals--are exported in large quantities. The USSR increased supplies of pipes, aluminum and lead to CEMA countries, iron and manganese ore and ferroalloys to CEMA countries and other socialist states, and chromium ore and zinc to socialist and capitalist countries.

The expansion of the chemical industry's capacities has made it possible to increase exports of nitrogen fertilizers to CEMA countries and plastics and synthetic resins to industrially developed capitalist countries.

Compared with 1978 there was a marked reduction in exports of timber and pulp and paper goods. Some 12.3 percent less round timber and 5.4 percent less sawn timber were exported than in 1978. Pulp exports were 12.3 percent down.

Exports of machinery and equipment increased by 6.4 percent in 1979, reaching R7.4 billion. The following are becoming increasingly significant Soviet export items: equipment for nuclear, thermal and hydroelectric power stations, electronic equipment and instruments, program-control precision metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing equipment, furnace, metallurgical, mining and other industrial equipment. The process of renewing machinery and equipment export goods continues. The USSR has started to export second-generation integrated computer systems with high indicators. The export program has incorporated powerful 300-horsepower tractors, new shuttleless looms, highly productive installations for fractionating air, special-purchase helium apparatus, tube-refrigeration machines using ordinary air as a cooling agent, and large trucks from the Kama plant.

Last year exports of Soviet metallurgical equipment, bought by firms in more than 40 countries, increased by 31.6 percent. The USSR has become one of the biggest suppliers of blast furnace and steel smelting equipment, machines for the continuous casting of billets and rolling, casting and other equipment.

The Soviet Union is also one of the world's biggest exporters of power industry equipment, deliveries of which increased by 34.5 percent last year. Exports of power equipment to socialist and developing countries have expanded. In particular, equipment was supplied to the GDR for the 3,500-megawatt Nord nuclear power station, at which four of the eight units have been commissioned. The Soviet Union is meeting a large order for the manufacture of 14 hydraulic turbines for the Salto Grande hydroelectric power station, being constructed jointly by Uruguay and Argentina; the first turbine was commissioned last spring.

Exports of tractors, trucks and passenger cars have increased appreciably.

The bulk of all machinery and equipment goes to socialist countries. They accounted for 77 percent of total Soviet exports of these goods; the figure for the CEMA countries was 71.6 percent. The proportion of machinery and equipment in Soviet exports to CEMA countries was 24.5 percent.

Exports of machinery and equipment to developing countries increased by 11 percent; these countries accounted for 18.2 percent of Soviet exports of these goods. Agreements were concluded on deliveries of equipment for major industrial projects such as the metallurgical plant in Vishakhapatnam (India), with a capacity of around 3 million tons of steel, and a plant in Nigeria with a capacity of 1.3 million tons of steel per annum. The column of Soviet machinery and equipment exports to capitalist countries increased by 14 percent compared with 1978.

Although increasing annually, the column of machinery and equipment exports still fails to match our machine-building potential. The growth of machinery and equipment exports will improve as our machine building takes into greater consideration the demands of scientific and technical progress. The worldwide marketing of machinery and equipment sheds light on the products' successes and shortcomings and has a favorable effect on the work of industrial enterprises, directing them toward the assimilation of the best achievements of world science and technology.

Soviet exports of cultural and consumer goods increased last year. Some 429,000 refrigerators, 22.3 million watches, 1.3 million cameras and 907,000 bicycles were delivered.

The Geography of Deliveries

The Soviet foreign trade has developed with all groups of countries. As in previous years, socialist countries accounted for the bulk of it. Soviet trade and economic relations are developing most steadily with the countries in CEMA, which celebrated its 30th anniversary in 1979.

USSR Foreign Trade by Groups of Countries (Billions of Rubles)

	1975	1978	1979
Socialist Countries:			
Turnover	28.6	42.0	45.1
Exports	14.6	21.3	23.6
Imports	14.0	20.7	21.5

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CEMA countries:

Turnover	26.2	39.1	41.7
Exports	13.3	19.8	21.7
Imports	12.9	19.3	20.0

Industrially developed
capitalist countries:

Turnover	15.8	19.7	25.7
Exports	6.1	8.7	12.5
Imports	9.7	11.0	13.2

Developing countries:

Turnover	6.3	8.5	9.5
Exports	3.3	5.7	6.3
Imports	3.0	2.8	3.2

The column of Soviet trade with CEMA countries increased by 6.5 percent last year compared with 1978. At the same time, the CEMA countries' share of Soviet foreign trade fell from 55.7 percent in 1978 to 51.9 percent in 1979, chiefly because of the considerable rise in the prices of many goods on the capitalist market, that is, in USSR trade with Western countries and developing states. However, in the long term the volume and structure of trade turnover with the CEMA countries are chiefly determined by the processes of deepening socialist economic integration and the general course, pursued within its framework, toward the development and deepening of international production sharing and specialization.

USSR Trade Turnover With CEMA Countries (Millions of Rubles):

	1975	1978	1979
Bulgaria	3,991	6,142	6,486
Hungary	3,274	4,826	5,155
Vietnam	206	458	594
GDR	5,623	7,693	8,133
Cuba	2,589	4,169	4,249
Mongolia	480	743	772
Poland	4,853	7,050	7,555
Romania	1,526	1,950	2,146
Czechoslovakia	3,911	6,061	6,546

The long-term targeted cooperation programs adopted in 1978-1979 are becoming a powerful stimulus to the further growth of Soviet trade turnover with the CEMA countries. In the context of their implementation the USSR has already concluded over 20 agreements with interested CEMA countries.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meetings with fraternal socialist countries' party and state leaders in the Crimea in Summer 1979 and in the course of the Soviet party and government delegation's official friendly visit to Hungary in June 1979 imparted new and important impetus to the implementation of the broad program of CEMA countries' cooperation, deepening of production sharing and specialization and improvement of cooperation efficiency and quality.

USSR Foreign Trade Turnover in 1975-1979 (Billions of Rubles):

	1975	1978	1979
Turnover	50.7	70.2	80.3
Exports	24.0	35.7	42.4
Imports	26.7	34.5	37.9

Trade with non-CEMA socialist countries developed actively. Trade with Yugoslavia increased by 17.9 percent compared with 1978, reaching R2.6 billion. Trade turnover with the DPRK increased by 29.8 percent, reaching R492 million.

Trade with China amounted to R332 million.

USSR trade turnover with industrially developed capitalist countries increased by 30.9 percent compared with 1978, chiefly owing to the sharp increase in prices in trade with them. These countries' share of USSR foreign trade turnover rose from 28 to 32.1 percent.

Some 20 West European states and West Berlin accounted for 75 percent of USSR trade turnover with the entire group of industrially developed capitalist countries in 1979. The geographical proximity of the West European countries and the Soviet Union and the complementary nature of the USSR economy and the economies of many West European countries objectively give rise to a coincidence of the sides' trade interests and favor the development of traditional commercial ties.

Under conditions of economic difficulties and exacerbating energy and raw materials problems in the Western countries, trade with the USSR is acquiring special significance for many of them. While providing reliable and stable sources of energy and a number of very important raw material commodities from the USSR, it has a stabilizing influence, through major long-term Soviet orders, on the situation in many sectors of West European industry. At the same time, our purchases of machinery, equipment and materials from these countries accelerate the development of Soviet industry and Soviet raw materials base. A large quantity of consumer goods is imported from these countries to satisfy more fully Soviet working people's rational needs.

USSR trade turnover with West European countries increased by 30.6 percent in 1979 compared with 1978, reaching R19.3 billion.

The Soviet Union's biggest trade partner in Western Europe was the FRG, with which trade turnover increased by 28.5 percent, reaching R4.2 billion. In recent years major long-term barter agreements and contracts concluded with West German firms have had an increasing influence on the formation of trade turnover with that country. Industrial cooperation is developing successfully. Last year 10 cooperation agreements were concluded with West German firms in the sphere of marketing and producing concrete-mixer trucks, automatic lathes, sports footwear (with the Adidas firm), toys and also fodder and other items. The long-term program, spread over 25 years, in accordance with the 1978 agreement on the development and deepening of long-term economic and industrial cooperation opens up further prospects of economic relations with the FRG.

Trade with France is developing rapidly. Soviet-French trade turnover reached R2.6 billion, a 44.6-percent increase over the year. The agreement on economic cooperation in 1980-1985 and the long-term program for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation over the 1980-1990 period, signed during the talks between L.I. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing last April, are of exceptional significance for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Joint measures on the fulfillment of the program are being elaborated for the first 3 years.

The USSR's foreign economic relations with Finland are developing successfully. Trade turnover with that country increased by 19 percent in 1979, reaching R2.6 billion. For many years the Soviet Union has been firmly established as Finland's leading trade partner. A stable foundation for the development of Soviet-Finnish trade until 1990 was laid by the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade and economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation, signed in 1977. Industrial cooperation between the two countries has developed considerably. Finnish firms are fulfilling a major contract on the construction of the first phase of the Kostomuksha mining and enriching combine and are also building a hotel in Leningrad. Soviet organizations are helping to construct a number of industrial and energy projects in Finland, in particular the second unit of a 440-megawatt nuclear power station.

The experience accumulated in joint construction is the guarantee of further successful development of this form of cooperation. Last year saw the signing of an intergovernment protocol and a contract on Finnish firms' participation in the construction of the third phase of the Svyatogorsk pulp and paper combine. To develop production cooperation with Finnish firms, new agreements have been concluded on cooperation in the manufacture of diesel generators and diesel engines for ships, drilling rigs, automatic central heating boilers, wood-processing and other equipment. A new agreement has been concluded on trade turnover and payments for the period 1981-1985.

Trade turnover with Italy increased by 9.4 percent compared with 1978, reaching R2.2 billion. Large-scale, long-term agreements including barter deals also play an important part in the development of Soviet-Italian trade and economic ties. Equipment for chemical plants came from Italy to the Soviet Union in 1979 in accordance with barter agreements. Barter deliveries constituted almost one-fourth of Soviet imports of machinery and equipment from Italy. In accordance with barter agreements the USSR exported various chemical goods to Italy. Industrial cooperation continued to develop successfully. In October 1979 an agreement was signed on economic cooperation between the two countries in the 1980-1985 period. Agreement was reached on elaborating a long-term program of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries until 1990.

Trade between the USSR and Britain increased by 24.8 percent in 1979, reaching R1.9 billion. The biggest increase was in Soviet imports of machinery and equipment. Machinery and equipment constituted 32.8 percent of Soviet imports from Britain. Around one-half of the equipment imported from Britain was used for the construction of barter projects, including the Tomsk and Gubakha methanol production plants, the Kazan polyethylene production plant and others. Last year new contracts were concluded with British firms for the purchase of equipment, particularly on barter terms, for the production of fiberglass.

Production sharing is expanding. Cooperation has begun with the northern engineering industries firm in the joint production and coordinated sale of plasma welding equipment.

Trade has been actively developed with other West European countries. Trade turnover with the Netherlands increased 2.5 times, reaching R1.1 billion. Turnover totaled R0.8 billion with Austria and Sweden, R0.6 billion with Switzerland, R0.4 billion with Denmark and R0.3 billion with Spain. In 1979 the first 10-year agreement was initialed on the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Spain, and a long-term program was signed on the development of economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation with Switzerland.

The future scale of mutual commercial ties with West European countries depends largely on the Western countries' readiness to create favorable conditions for these ties and to avoid discriminatory restrictions in trade.

The USSR's trade turnover has increased with the industrially developed capitalist countries of America, Asia and Oceania. Trade with the United States increased by 53 percent, rising to R2.8 billion; with Canada by 25 percent, reaching R0.5 billion, and with Australia by 43 percent, reaching R0.4 billion. In recent years trade with these states has developed chiefly through increased Soviet purchases of a number of agricultural commodities from these countries.

Trade and economic cooperation with Japan was further developed. Soviet-Japanese trade amounted to R2.6 billion, which is 12 percent up on the 1978 level. Cooperation projects were being successfully fulfilled in the sphere of prospecting and developing the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East on a barter basis—coal, oil, timber and gas. The eighth Soviet-Japanese economic conference held in Moscow in September 1979 determined new, long-term, mutually advantageous cooperation projects.

At the same time, it must be noted that a number of Western powers continued to apply and even to intensify various restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union. In particular, U.S. ruling circles have recently been pursuing a line toward virtually total curtailment of Soviet-American trade, even going so far as to violate not only commercial contracts but even intergovernmental agreements. The U.S. attempts to use trade as a means of bringing political pressure to bear on the USSR by reviving trade discrimination on the scale of the cold war will not halt the Soviet economy's advance. They will only aggravate the already considerable difficulties in the U.S. economy and foreign trade.

In 1979 the Soviet Union traded with 86 developing countries, and commercial relations with 73 countries were regulated by intergovernmental trade or economic treaties and agreements. Last year trade agreements were concluded with Algeria, Liberia, Panama and Mauritius.

The conclusion of long-term agreements is becoming more and more widespread in trade treaty practice with developing countries. In 1979 a long-term trade agreement was concluded with Morocco. The relevant documents were signed on the legal status of USSR trade missions in Nigeria and Panama.

An important new element in trade treaty relations with developing countries is the conclusion of long-term agreements and programs on economic and scientific and technical cooperation over a period of 10-15 years, covering a wide field of commercial relations and creating opportunities for cooperation in the utilization of natural and energy resources, technology and equipment and in other spheres. A program of this kind was signed with India in 1979.

February 1980 saw the 25th anniversary of Soviet-Indian cooperation, which goes back to the beginning of the construction of the Bhilai metallurgical plant. "Soviet people," L.I. Brezhnev's greetings telegram to the plan collective to mark the jubilee says, "are deeply satisfied that this fine plant was created within the framework of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation."

USSR foreign trade with individual developing countries in 1979 can be expressed in the following figures (millions of rubles): Iraq--1,182; India--1,035; Libya--438; Turkey--379; Iran--409; Afghanistan--324; Argentina--313; People's Democratic Republic of Yemen--65; Angola--64; Ethiopia--63.

Soviet exports to developing countries comprise mainly machinery and equipment for their national industry--machine building, metallurgy, the power industry, development of industrial raw materials and extraction of oil and gas. More than one-half of Soviet supplies of machinery and equipment is in complete sets.

Imports from the developing countries were swelled last year by a further increase in purchases of national industrial and agricultural products.

Advocating the liquidation of all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation, the Soviet Union actively supported the developing countries' efforts at the fifth UNCTAD session in 1979 to restructure international economic relations on a just and equitable basis.

The conversion of Foreign Trade Ministry all-union foreign trade associations into all-union financially autonomous foreign trade associations was completed in 1979. Some 46 of these associations are currently functioning in the Foreign Trade Ministry system. Objective prerequisites have been created for more successful solution of the tasks of improving planning, the economic mechanism and work efficiency and quality in the system of foreign economic ties.

The successful solution of important national economic problems connected with the development of export potential and the improvement of the export structure, chiefly by increasing the proportion of processed goods and high-technology (naukoyemkaya) industrial products, will contribute to the further development of Soviet foreign trade and the improvement of its efficiency.

CHEAP ELECTRICITY DEMANDS THRIFTY CONSUMPTION

LD140913 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 80 p 2

[N. Oleynikov article under the rubric "Economics, Time, Us": "Our Energy: 4 Kopeks per Kilowatt Hour--Do We Always Consider the Real Cost of Fuel"]

[Text] The fuel and energy sectors are the foundation of industry. Our lives largely depend on their development. In recent years reports on the search for energy sources have moved from the items of interest columns to economics columns and major economic commentaries. Let us leaf through some news items. Australian scientists are working on a plan for the commercial cultivation of seaweed in coastal regions of the continent for processing into...motor fuel. In the opinion of experts Australia could produce 15 million tons of gasoline per year, that is 60 percent of current demand, on the basis of vegetable products. Many countries are conducting intensive work to develop large wind power stations.

People are most carefully translating the power industry's natural resources into kilowatts. Wave energy? Let's say 1 billion kilowatts for the future. The electrical charge from lightning? Well that represents a whole power station--5 million kilowatts! The sun "sprinkles" about 20,000 billion kilowatts over the world's entire land surface. Power engineers are looking closely at processes taking place in the depths of the earth's crust and are estimating the kinetic energy of the earth's rotation...

How much does a liter of gasoline cost? My son asked me this question. I shrugged my shoulders: I have no car but I pay 5 kopeks for the subway and bus and 4 kopeks for the trolleybus. I get in, tear off a ticket and read in the newspaper that a new route to the Yamal Peninsula has been opened up by "black gold" prospectors and workers. And what, you ask, is the connection between these two facts? The most direct one: The further into the forest, the more expensive the firewood. We, of course, do not feel this. But here is a TASS report: "Spending by American families on the payment of electricity and heating bills will rise in 1978-1981 by approximately \$10 billion. This is stated in a special White House memorandum on energy questions. The growth in spending on the payment of electricity and heating bills is occurring mainly because of the oil monopolies' constant raising of the prices for their output."

Let us compare this fact with the opinion of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards: In this country approximately 40 percent of all energy used for heating, 30 percent of that required for cooling and about 15 percent of energy which goes for lighting is expended pointlessly. Of course it is impossible to fully exclude losses, but the statistics show what great potential there is for saving--potential which is not being used because of human carelessness and elementary bad management.

In our country competition for the toughening of the policy of thrift is acquiring increasing importance every year. Speaking at the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "It is our lofty party duty to accurately count and effectively utilize every ruble, every hour of work and every ton of output and to completely overcome bad management and slovenliness. For we are saving for the sake of what is most dear to us--for the sake of the motherland's wealth and might and our people's well-being and prosperity."

Let us turn our attention to just a few reserves. Two years or so ago KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA proposed the following experiment: That in the evening the television announcer should ask everyone sitting in front of their TV screen to go round their apartments and switch off unnecessary electrical appliances, just as people ask for the volume to be turned down. Now such experiments are being conducted and by "reading" the indicators on control panel instrument one can find out how many trainloads of coal and oil this action alone saves the country as a whole. How can we fail to agree with the claim by scientists that at a certain stage of the most effective source of electricity will be... electricity savings.

Four kopeks per kilowatt hour: This is what we pay for the expenditure of electricity in everyday life. The price is the lowest in the world. And our requirements are increasing! [paragraph continues]

Look at the three-pronged plugs in the kitchens of apartment blocks built to new design plans: These are for the domestic appliances, which will rid us of drudgery. And the televisions, radio-phonographs, taperecorders, refrigerators, extravagant chandeliers and modest wall lamps, powerful electric stoves and fires... Electricity production is rising by 5.3 percent per year, and each percent means 12 billion kilowatt hours. This means that every percent wasted is all the more serious.

The fuel and energy complex is a diversified national economic system, and over one-third of the capital investments channeled into industry are allocated to its development. It is precisely here that 35 percent of all fixed capital is concentrated. These are the "rear services", the foundation of our electric lighting. There is no harm in recalling that thermal power stations alone burn 100,000 tons of fuel per day--the equivalent of 360 50-car trains.

Is the energy bridge so simple? Let us take a look at the map of our economy. Each of us recalls from schooldays the symbols denoting power stations, oil derricks and mines. So, 90 percent of our fuel and energy resources are located east of the Urals--in uninhabited regions with a harsh climate. By contrast, 90 percent of our production forces are in the European part of the country. Here--let us remember the text book--energy resources are already running out: Estonia's oil shale, the Moscow region's peat and coal and the Donbass mines. Let us remember that the first major power industry construction project in the postwar years was Tsimlyanskaya GES near Volgodonsk. Its capacity was 160,000 kilowatts. In a quarter of a century this giant of its time has been "transformed" (if you consider the requirements of the surrounding towns and villages) into a small engine.

Day and night trains hammer over the points--over 350 million tons of standard fuel per year is transported from eastern to western regions. In 1977 the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On the Creation of the Ekisbastuz Fuel and Energy Complex and the Construction of a 1,500-kilovolt Ekisbastuz-Center DC Power Line." A 6 million kilowatt transcontinental power line will bring the very rich energy complex in Krasnoyarskiy Kray--is being built. The Baykal-Amur railroad is opening the resources of the east of the country into the national economic balance. The famous Katek--the Kansk-Achiniski fuel and energy way to the coal basins of Eastern Siberia. The electricity obtained here will be transported to the western regions and this of course is much more profitable than shipping coal by railroad. But let us note that the construction of such an energy bridge is a great technical problem and requires the participation of a multitude of people.

Moreover, it is hardly possible to find a single solution to all energy problems. After all there are innumerable energy sources. Scientists are always looking for new types and are seriously proposing hydrogen as motor fuel for the future. The sectors of industry manufacturing galvanic cells and storage batteries are developing quickly, and a fundamentally new piece of equipment has appeared--the electrochemical generator. The search for new sources and springs of electricity continues.

Practically all sectors of the national economy and all aspects of life are connected with the fuel and energy complex. This is why a mass search for reserves for raising the efficiency of fuel and energy utilization forms part of the program of the all-union "Komsomol searchlight" spotcheck. Weighing facilities at fuel reception and dispatch points, electricity and heat meters and the fate of rationalization proposals--all this is of interest to the participants in the spotchecks. The question of the secondary utilization of energy resources should be raised.

The spot check opens up broad scope for activity for students, young specialists and scientists. The lessons of the spot check and its rich factual material and conclusions could become a study program and topic for conversation at meetings in every collective and Komsomol organization.

...The problems of the power industry concern everyone. Our mineral resources and rivers are rich, the potential of science is great and industry is powerful, but our common national wealth is unconceivable without the rational utilization of all energy resources.

BRIEFS

NEW TANKERS--Leningrad, April 10, TASS--A new type of tanker of lower displacement and increased ecological safety will be built at the Kerch shipyard in the Crimea, where earlier a series of large Soviet 150,000 ton deadweight tankers had been launched. Unlike their predecessors, the new vessels, designed in the construction office of the Merchant Marine in Leningrad, have not only double bottoms but also double boards. Specialists believe that this will substantially reduce the likelihood of oil discharge into the high seas in any emergencies. Ballast water will be pumped into the space between the hulls and not into the oil tanks and this does away with additional cleaning after use. It will also be easier to remove residues from the tanks which will have smooth walls. The ships will be able to carry four types of oil products simultaneously. The double hull has a thermal effect and this reduces fuel expended on heating the ship. The first of the series of new tankers, which will be called Pobeda (Victory), is to be launched before the end of the year. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD]

BAM RAILWAY RESEARCH--Construction on the Bam railway has required numerous scientific and engineering-geological research projects, which have been coordinated by Sovetkniirbam, a special council of scientists and specialists established at the USSR Ministry of Geology. A regular session of the engineering geology and hydrogeology section of the council completed its work in Khabarovsk yesterday. Taking part in the session were representatives of the USSR Ministry of Geology, the Siberian Department and the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology, the Moscow State University and other territorial geological associations and organizations. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Apr 80 OW]

AMUR OBLAST TELEVISION--Specialists of the Amur Oblast radio and television broadcasting center are carrying out extensive work to improve the quality and range of television broadcasting. This year relay stations for the Ekran satellite communications system went into operation in Amurskiy settlement and Chernyayev Village. Modern transmitting equipment has been installed in Tokur and (Deptun) settlements. Presently installation of satellite television relay stations is underway in Beregovoy and Verkhne-zeyskiy settlements. Their builders have pledged to commission them by Lenin's birth anniversary. [Blagoveshchenski Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Apr 80 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 14-15 APRIL

LD160152 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14 and 15 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

14 April

Spring sowing has begun in Rostovskaya Oblast. The first hundreds of hectares have been sown to spring crops on farms in the south of the oblast. The unprecedentedly late spring makes efficient organization essential. About 1.5 million hectares are to be sown to early spring crops. (0900 GMT)

15 April

Kashkadarinskaya Oblast is the first in Uzbekistan to complete sowing of corn. Some 215,000 hectares have been allocated to this crop--60,000 hectares more than last year. (0100 GMT)

Oshkaya Oblast is sowing up to 6,000 hectares per day to grain crops. Some 200,000 hectares, or almost 90 percent of the sowing area, have been sown to date. (0100 GMT)

Sowing began today--half a month late due to the late spring--in Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts. (1000 GMT)

Mass reaping of lucerne over 100,000 hectares has begun in Tadzhikistan. (1100 GMT)

In Pskovskaya Oblast feed crops this year are to occupy over 360,000 hectares of ploughland and 800,000 hectares of natural meadows and pastures. To date 50 percent more organic fertilizer has been applied than in previous years. (2300 GMT)

IZVESTIYA NOTES NEED TO IMPROVE FEED PRODUCTION, SUPPLY

LD151057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Economic Commentary": "Feed"]

[Text] The farmers are already out in the fields in the south. The first seeds, including feed crop seeds, have been sown. Spring is moving northward and eastward with daily increasing rapidity. Competition for big feed harvests is developing. Social organizations and local soviets are organizing it in such a way that all people currently employed in the feed fields have a moral and material interest in insuring maximum yield per hectare. A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution has published the other day "On Additional Measures To Increase Production of Coarse and Succulent Feed in 1980 and To Improve Its Quality." It notes that in recent years coarse and succulent feed production on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and at other state agricultural enterprises has failed to meet stockraising's growing demands. In a number of places feed production work has been primitive. Grasses, silage crops and root crops have not been harvested promptly. Hay, cured hay and silage preparation techniques have been violated and proper attention has not been paid to the construction of feed storage facilities, as a result of which the quality of procured feed remains poor. The amount of work done on the fundamental improvement of natural feed land and the creation of highly productive irrigated hayfields and pastures has declined considerably. The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum elaborated a concrete program to develop the feed base. However, the measures it stipulates are not being implemented vigorously enough at local level.

This indicates that in a number of republics, krais and oblasts party, soviet and agricultural organs are shirking their responsibility for providing stockraising with local coarse and succulent feed, which is the reason for the inadequate productivity of public-sector stockraising and leads to considerable overconsumption of grain. This cannot be tolerated in the future.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers regard it as one of the chief tasks of union republican communist party central committees and councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms to achieve a considerable increase in 1980 in the production of hay, silage, cured hay, feed root crops and other feed and an improvement in their quality and to provide public-sector stockraising and livestock privately owned by the population fully with rich coarse and succulent feed and to create reserve stocks.

The attainment of the set target demands a great deal of effort on the part of farmers and their numerous partners. It is important that farms elaborate immediately comprehensive plans for the development of fodder production, primarily by increasing yields and improving the structure of feed crop rotations in favor of new strains and hybrids and protein-rich crops. It is possible almost everywhere to expand repeat sowings of feed crops considerably and make rational use of mobile irrigation equipment, using it to water feed areas on nonirrigated land. Water resources organizations are instructed to select land suitable for watering and to elaborate simplified technical documentation for its organization.

Farmers must also strive to substantially improve the situations. Sometimes a farm might record a considerable amount of forage, although the quality is poor and the stockraising workers are not achieving the expected weight gains and milk yields. Therefore, the construction of storage facilities for silage, cured hay and grass meal to preserve all the feed's nutrients acquires special significance. The USSR State Bank is instructed to allocate additional long-term credits for their construction and also for the construction of feed shops and other premises for feed storage. They must be used carefully. On many leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes feed production has been made an independent, specialized sector and interfarm feed production associations have been set up. The people employed in them are well trained and well equipped and are morally and materially interested in the production and procurement of the requisite quantity of high-quality feed for livestock raising. But this is not the case everywhere. The creation of this sector, as demanded by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, should be one of the economic and soviet organs' most important tasks. Of considerable importance is strengthening stockraising's feed base are the better utilization of byproducts from the processing of agricultural raw material in the food and meat and dairy industries and the collection of waste food from public catering and trade enterprises by residential area and municipal offices. Nothing must be missed, everything must be used! This task must be taken on by the working people in these sectors.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers charged ministries and departments with the task of supplying extra materials, equipment and machinery required for the implementation of the elaborated program to increase feed production in the final year of the 5-year plan. Delivery deadlines are also laid down. One of the most important tasks is day-to-day control over deliveries on the part of the ministries and departments named in the resolution.

Livestock workers are coming to the end of the difficult wintering phase. Overcoming the difficulties caused by last year's drought, they have increased the number of poultry and livestock, including cows. They are now faced with the big job of intensively increasing the productivity of all types of animals in the summer and fall period. There is no doubt that farmers and all who produce and supply them with equipment, machinery and chemicals will make every effort to attain the planned high targets in the final year of the 5-year plan, the Lenin jubilee year.

OPERATIONAL STAFF VIEWS EQUIPMENT, FUEL DELIVERY PROBLEMS

ID141333 Moscow SEISKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 1

[Yu. Vasilyev report: "More Attention to Orders From Rural Areas: From the Session of the All-Union Operational Staff"]

[Text] A crucial time has arrived in the lives of rural workers--spring field work time. During these days every hour and every minute of work time is precious. Success is largely dependent on equipment readiness and the availability of complete sets of machinery. Here coordinated and prompt deliveries of tractors, seeders, plows, cultivators, trucks and various components and spare parts to rural areas by the collectives of industrial enterprises are more important than ever. This was the subject of discussion at a routine session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supply for agriculture.

Opening the session A.A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, focused the session participants' attention on the preparation of K-700 and K-701 tractors for field work. In the country as a whole not more than 83 percent of these high-powered plowing machines are ready at the present time. This is not enough, of course. Much of the blame for this lies with the collectives of industrial enterprises holding up the supply of spare parts. In particular, the Yaroslavl Avtodizel Production Association's Tutayev plant has failed to deliver a large quantity of bushing sets to sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

Leningrad's Kirovskiy Zavod Production Association is lagging behind in the production of water and oil radiators, while the Riga firm Sarkanais Kvadrats has not even started supplying RSFSR farms with gaskets and dampers, without which the Korovets tractors cannot operate.

Successful spring field work, especially sowing, will also largely depend on how well farms are supplied with petroleum products. Yet in a number of southern oblasts of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, and in the Ukraine, the Uzbek SSR and Belorussia kolkhozes and sovkhozes are experiencing an acute shortage of diesel fuel, gasoline and motor oils. They are being dispatched from RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products depots irregularly and not in accordance with deadlines and timetables. Thus, for example, in March kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodarskiy Kray received more than 10,000 tons of diesel fuel less than the prescribed amount. Yet spring crop sowing is already in full swing there.

In their speeches the session participants pointed out that there are a considerable number of enterprises which are successfully coping with orders from rural areas and have fulfilled on schedule the targets for the first quarter for the production of the equipment required. But a substantial proportion of machinery cannot reach farms because of a lack of transportation. Farmers are being let down by the railroads. Thus, despite repeated promises from the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Railways to rectify the situation, cars are still arriving very late and intermittently at the Gomselmash and Bobruyskfermmash plants, where a large quantity of finished agricultural equipment has accumulated.

There has been no improvement in the situation as regards the dispatch of trucks from the Minsk, Ulyanovsk and Kama automobile plants. Once again the railroads are to blame. Rural workers are seriously concerned about the delay in dispatching tractors from the Minsk and Volgograd tractor plants. There are no cars. But spring will not wait. Railroad delays can have an extremely adverse effect on spring sowing and field work as a whole.

In this connection the session participants also leveled serious criticisms at the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, and the Ministry of the Petroelum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, some of whose enterprises are failing to meet orders from rural areas owing to a lack of coordination between organizations and departments. The laggard enterprises named include the Chernigov Avtozapchast plant, the Michurinsk Motordetal Production Association, the Kharkov tractor engine plant, the Ryazselmash Production Association and the Udmurtskiy agricultural machine building plant in Lyuberskiy.

The session also examined other questions connected with the supply of material and technical resources for spring field work. Taking part in the all-union operational staff's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee and USSR Gosstab, and representatives of ministries and departments.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON SPRING WORK IN STAVROPOLSKIY KRAY

LD140923 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Apr 80 p 1

[Correspondent S. Timogeyev report: "Schedules and Quality Are the Main Considerations at Busy Sowing Time"]

[Excerpt] Stavropolskiy Kray---...The late spring leaves us no time for delay. From the first days work has been proceeding at a rapid pace in most of the kray's rayons and most of its farms, which will help farmers to top-dress 1.4 million hectares of spring wheat and to sow spring crops within optimum schedules. Farmers are contemplating in the final year of the 5-year plan to produce not less than 24 quintals of grain per hectare, to increase total grain production to 4.6 million tons and to grow and lay in 1.05 million tons of sugar beets and 250,000-370,000 tons of corn. The grain growers of Stavropolskiy Kray are equal to this task.

BUKHARSKIY OBKOM VIEWS STOCKRAISING TASKS; RASHIDOV SPEAKS

LD141405 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Spreading the Experience of Leading Workers to All Stock Raisers"]

[Excerpts] Bukharskaya Oblast has every opportunity to greatly increase the production of meat, milk, eggs and other livestock produce. This was the main conclusion reached at a Bukharskiy Obkom plenum held yesterday to discuss oblast party organization tasks in developing stockraising in the light of the 16th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum decisions. Obkom First Secretary A.K. Karimov delivered a report.

As the plenum noted, the experience of leading workers has not yet been widely disseminated. The plenum participants directed attention to unutilized reserves and opportunities for increasing average daily weight gains and increasing delivery weights of cattle to 400 kg or more, of sheep to 50 kg and of pigs to 115-120 kg. It is essential to take additional measures for the intensive development of pig farming, broiler poultry farming, rabbit farming, horse and camel breeding and hake fish farming. We must strive to insure that every 100 hundred hectares of irrigated arable land has 20-25 cows producing 600-700 quintals of milk. It is planned to increase livestock production in comparison with last year: Meat by 21 percent, milk by 20 percent and eggs by 20 percent.

Examining their tasks from the angle of implementing the advice and recommendations set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's letter to Tashkentskaya Oblast stockraisers, the speakers referred to the need to make fuller use of the reserves and opportunities available to sharply increase the production of all types of livestock produce. Party, soviet and agricultural organs and farm leaders were ordered to take effective measures to commission new stockraising complexes faster, to mechanize work on existing farmsteads, and to strengthen the fodder base, particularly by creating new cultivated pastures in desert zones. It was pointed out that considerable help must be given to kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers in creating their own farmsteads, and subsidiary plots must be developed at enterprises and in the system of consumer cooperatives.

The plenum devoted particular attention to the organization of political education work among stock raisers, the strengthening of party and Komsomol groups on farmsteads and the widespread launching of socialist competition in honor of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

In a resolution adopted the plenum outlined specific measures aimed at the intensive development of stockraising in Bukharskaya Oblast.

Other Uzbek Obkom Plenums

LD140903 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 April 1980 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word UZTAG report under the headline "More Livestock Output" on Andizhanskiy, Khorezmskiy, Ferganskiy and Namanganskiy obkom plenums held on 31 March. All the plenums reportedly discussed stockraising problems, reports being delivered by obkom first secretaries S. Mamarasulov, M. Khudaybergenov, Kh. Umarov and M. Kamalov respectively.

PRAVDA VOSTOKA 2 April carries on page two an UZTAG report entitled "Shock Work for the Final Year of the 5-Year Plan" on Syrdarinskiy and Dzhizakskiy obkom plenums held on unspecified dates. Both plenums reportedly discussed questions of improving stockraising. Reports were delivered at the plenums by obkom first secretaries V.A. Khaydurov and T. Baymirov respectively.

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES ARMENIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON FEED

LD151318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The further development of livestock farming in the republic in the light of the decision of the July 1978 Central Committee Plenum was discussed at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum today. The report was delivered by Demirchyan, first secretary of Central Committee of the republican Communist Party Central Committee. It was noted that as a result of the consistent implementation of the agrarian policy of the party the material-technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been considerably consolidated. In comparison with the preceding 5-year plan the average annual production of meat and other produce has increased by 23 percent. Shortcomings in the sphere of feed production, in the structure of sown areas, in reducing cost prices in stockbreeding and rural construction were subjected to serious criticism.

Concrete measures were drawn up for the further intensification of livestock farming in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Progress in the implementation of the program for further development and enhancement of the efficiency of farming under irrigation was also discussed.

III. 16 Apr 80

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

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ACTIVITIES OF COSMONAUTS POPOV, RYUMIN REPORTED

Check of Biological Experiments

LD141440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are spending their 6th working day in earth orbit. Today they are continuing to unload the transport craft, to carry out a number of medical studies and to take physical exercise. The cosmonauts will check on biological experiments being carried out with the Oazis, Vazon and Malakhit installations.

Reactivation of Station

LD151112 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 15 Apr 80

["In Conformity With Flight Programme"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 15, TASS--The special TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin continue their scheduled jobs on board the orbital scientific research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Progress-8.

On Monday, they checked the fuelling system of the joint engine facilities of the station. During this operation, the cosmonauts confirmed the airtightness of the fuel lines and the work capacity of the refuelling facilities.

Parallel with re-activation of the station, the crew today are dismantling and replacing separate units and apparatuses whose service life has ended. With the object of restoring optimal parameters of the electric supply system of the station, the cosmonauts are installing new storage batteries carried by the transport craft.

The schedule for the second half of the day includes replacement one of the two blocks of the attitude control system of solar batteries and a block of conditioning in the system of water regeneration from atmospheric moisture. The crew is placing the dismantled equipment in the freight compartment of the spaceship Progress-8.

The schedule also includes physical exercises on veldergometer and visual observation of the earth's surface.

According to the data of medical control and reports of the cosmonauts, the cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

The on-board systems of the station and the spaceships are functioning normally.

Romanov Report

LD152123 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 15 Apr 80

["Results of the First Week in Space"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 15, TASS--TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from the Mission Control Center: "The crew of the orbital research complex 'Salyut-6-Soyuz-35-Progress-8' consisting of Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin has been working most efficiently and the Mission Control Centre is pleased with their performance", said Cosmonaut Vladimir Lyakhov, who participated in the world's longest 175-day space mission last year. He was commenting on the results of the first week Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have spent in space.

The crew has much diverse work to do, Lyakhov said. The cosmonauts are reactivating the station's systems. They had switched on the light, the communication system, the control desk and the water and air regeneration systems. Salyut-6 was orbiting for seven months without a crew and there was no need for those systems to operate. At present all service systems of the orbital station are functioning to insure life-sustaining conditions for the crew.

This, however, is only a part of the labor-consuming operations Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are carrying out aboard the complex, Lyakhov went on to say. At the same time with reactivation they are engaged in repairs and preventive check-ups of various systems. The point is that the station has already been orbiting for over two-and-a-half years and naturally individual systems, units and installations must be checked and sometimes even replaced. The crew have brought everything necessary with them. They have recharged the power supply units, installed a new control desk, replaced air regenerators, and elements of the temperature control system. The cosmonauts have started preventive check-ups and repairs of scientific instrumentation which they will use to carry out extensive scientific and technical, medical and biological research.

Vladimir Lyakhov said that Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have been preparing the propulsion unit of the orbital complex for refuelling. Additional fuel had been delivered by the space "truck--Progress-8". The cosmonauts have already unloaded the Progress-8 ship and filled it with used instruments, systems and component parts.

A week ago, Vladimir Lyakhov said in conclusion, I saw my friends off to the Cosmodrome. But today when I was talking with them I felt myself as if I were up there myself. These days I will be coming to the Mission Control Centre frequently to help my friends to carry through their flight programme successfully.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC SHIPPING--The scientific research vessels Ekvator and Mys Tikhyy are operating in the Antarctic area. The scientific research vessels Professor Deryugin and Milogradov are also operating in the Antarctic area. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW]

PROFESSOR BOGOROV PACIFIC OCEAN VOYAGE--The scientific research vessel Professor Bogorov of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences recently returned to its homeport after completing research in the South Pacific Ocean area. Scientists aboard the vessel have conducted research and experiments at the Great Barrier Reef under the supervision of Georgiy Borisovich Velikov, head of the expedition, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Far Eastern Scientific Center. The expedition has been organized by the Pacific Ocean Institute of Biorganic Chemistry and was aimed at studying marine life such as sea urchins and starfish at the Great Barrier Reef. The results of the expedition's work were discussed with Australian scientists who were aboard the vessel. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW]

GERAKL SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE--The scientific research vessel Gerakl of the Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Fleet Administration has left the Zolotoy Rog Bay in April on a regular scientific research voyage. By using an underwater observation device, the scientists will develop methods for underwater study of the behavior of fish in the Pacific Ocean. This will aid in considerably expanding knowledge of the far eastern fish economy science. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 10 Apr 80 OW]